The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,946.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land a Cazient for Beppore, and proceed from thence by rail.

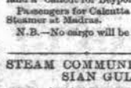
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every Saturday to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, sUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

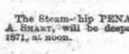
The Steam-ship PENANG, 899 tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Stuart, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th of May 1871, at noon.

	May.		June
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave BUSSORAH	3
,, Kurrachee	20	,, Mahomerah	6
,, Gwadur	22	,, Fao	8
,, Muscat	22	,, Bushire	4
,, Bunder Abbas	25	,, Linga	7
,, Linga	26	,, Bunder Abbas	9
,, Bushire	28	,, Muscat	11
,, Gwadur	30	,, Gwadur	13
,, Mahomerah	30	,, Kurrachee	17
Arrive BUSSORAH	31	Arrive BOMBAY	20

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on MONDAY, the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR TRIESTE OR VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(TO LEAVE ABOUT THE 31ST INSTANT.)

THE new A 1 Screw Steamship COLLINGWOOD, 1,013 Tons, 120 nominal Horse-power, 4.60 effective, Rob. M. Hutchinson, Commander, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to

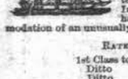
LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th May 1871.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

(To be despatched in one set end of May.)



THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 nett registered tons, each-built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto Brindisi	£40
Ditto Trieste and Venice	£45

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

Application to be made to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 8th April 1871. Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To leave about 20th instant.)

THE fine new Steam-ship SHIRAZ, 866 registered tons, Capt. Templeton, R.N.R., has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and will be despatched hence as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th May 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month,

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£32	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	34	20	8
Alexandria	36	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	37	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines at Table. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay,

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 1st of June, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Rate-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

FROM MALABAR COAST TO BORDEAUX.

THE first-class Ship EUROPE, 406 tons, Dunalass, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY and Co.

FROM MALABAR COAST TO HAVRE.

THE first-class Ship CLEMENTINE, 395 tons, Massac, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY and Co.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE well-known Ship THE TWEED, to sail in a few days, has still room for a few First-class Passengers. For particulars apply immediately to Captain Stuart on board, or to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th May 1871.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To be despatched hence about 25th proximo.)

MESSRS. THOMAS STEPHENS and SONS' Fine Iron Clipper Ship HYDRABAD, 1,349 registered tons, Charles Hudson, Jr., Commander, is extensive and very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1871.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To sail about end of May.)

THE A 1 Iron Clipper Ship EUTERPE, 1,297 registered tons, Captain Cobbe, will be despatched as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th May 1871.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE fine ship EAST, Captain Catherine, will have quick despatch.

For Freight apply to

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and see Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company take Cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Suez Canal.

These Steamers were made specially for this trade, and have superior accommodation for Passengers. The Neerea carries a Stewardess.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class Rs. 500; 2nd class Rs. 350 ..... } Exclusive of Wines.

To Suez—1st class Rs. 350; 2nd class Rs. 225...

The S.S. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Coburn, is expected to leave on the 27th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 13th May, at 8 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA (3,201 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain C. Fraser, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI ..... First Class Rs. 300 Second Class Rs. 200

To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 550 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE s.s. SUNDA (1,682 tons, and 300 H.P.), G. F. Cates, Commander, will be despatched to CHINA, on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent P. and O. Company.

Bombay, 9th May 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and risk of the first purchaser, Kurreembhoy Ebramjee—

1 Cart Hatorna, unserviceable.
1 Lot 14 saws, hand, 3 ditto Sash, 4 ditto Tennon, 5 Shovels, 1 sieve, and 1 Spade unserviceable.
1 ditto 7 cwt. Iron Hoop, unserviceable.
2 ditto 50 ditto ditto unserviceable.
1 ditto 18 Canse Heads, 30 to 40 gallons.
1 ditto 110 Spokes, 4 Class, unserviceable.
1 ditto Timber Sawn Deadwood, unserviceable.
3 ditto ditto Teakwood.

On account and risk of Leela Purdhan—

1 Lot Timber Sawn Teakwood.

The Property of the 10th Regiment N. I.

The following Band Instruments—

1 Bombardon (Eb) in box, 1 ditto Ophecleide in ditto, 1 Bass Trombone, 1 Tenor, 1 Alt horn (Bb).

1 ditto (Eb) in case, 2 French Horns with boxes and 2 Crooks.

1 Piston in box, 1 Cavalry Duty Trumpet, and 7 Infantry Bugles.

2 Cases assorted Fancy Soap.
1 ditto ditto Oval ditto.
3 Drums Soft Soap, each containing 1 cwt.
2 ditto ditto ditto 25 lbs.
50 Canse Blue Mot led Bar Soap each containing 25 bars.
1 Theodolite.
1 Large Tool Chest with Tools.
1 Fire-rate Hydraulic Pump.
25 Dozen Quarts Porter.

AT 1 P.M.

A first-rate English-built Hansom Cab with a powerful Bay Horse.

1 Excellent Surat Cow, with Calf, giving from ten to twelve seers of milk daily.

A strong powerful Bay Horse.

A tiny Galloway.

A Palanquin-shape Shigram.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Piano, &c., at No. 280, Middle Colaba.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, &c., the property of Dr. Preston Esq.

No Catalogues, and the property on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome House'old Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-rate Piano, a handsome English-built Open-carriage by Smith and Sons, a pair of handsome Bay Arab Horses, Plants, &c., &c., at Chinchpoogly.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage Horses, &c., the property of Captain Blake.

No Catalogues, and the property on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at Middle Colaba.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of H. Jacob, Esq.

No Catalogues and the property on view, 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, an English-built four-horse Carriage, by Lewis of Salisbury, a fine Bay Charger, carries a Lady well, a first-rate Bay Charger and Saddle Horse, &c., &c., at No. 6, Marine Lines.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, No. 6, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of Colonel E. A. Green.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view three days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 13th May 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports of the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1839 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance)..... Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—During my absence Mr. W. FRASER will OFFICIATE as SECRETARY and TREASURER, and Mr. J. H. SLIGHT as DEPUTY SECRETARY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Bombay, 13th May 1871. Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, H. M.'s TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, on account of QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Bombay, 12th May 1871. Secretary and Treasurer.

ARRIVALS from the MOFUSSIL and ENGLAND can be ACCOMMODATED with BOARD and RESIDENCE at Rs. 3-4 per day in a healthy locality within ten minutes' walk from the Fort.

The House commands a view of the Sea and Harbour.

The nearest Bus ers at a reduced rate.

A conveyance Rs. 4 per day.

Apply to Grant Buildings, Lower Colaba.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Veerbajee, widow of Dinshaw Furdoonjee; Buttonbaee, widow of Rustomjee Pestonjee; Soonabaee, wife of Serjajee Cowajee; Goolbaee, widow of Sorabjee Burjorjee; Manockbaee, wife of Jehangeerjee Bhimjee; Peerozebaee, widow of Pallonjee Dorabjee (daughter of Sorabjee Cowerjee Bhicajee); Khurseebaee, widow of Cursedjee Dadabhoy, and daughter of Hormusjee Bhicajee; Bhicaujee, widow of Shapoorjee Hormusjee Bhicajee; Nowrojee Shapoorjee; Goolbaee, widow of Nowrojee Eduljee, and Heerabaee, wife of Jamsetjee Cursedjee, have contracted to sell to Hormusjee Pestonjee all that piece of Government Land or Ground, with the message and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Bazar-gate street, in the Bunder part of Fort, containing by admeasurement 184 8/9 square yards, and bounded on the east by the said Bazar-gate St. eet, on the west by several tenements, on the south by the property belonging to the late Pestonjee Jamsetjee Toddywalla, and on the north by the house of Hormusjee Cowasjee General, of which said land and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 504. All persons having any claims, by way of inheritance, mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, if there be any, which will be treated as abandoned.—Dated this 12th day of May 1871.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY, Purchaser's Solicitors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW VICTORIA THEATRE.

THE VICTORIA DRAMATIC CLUB

WILL APPEAR

THIS EVENING, 13TH MAY 1871,

In their New and Original Play of

HUJUMBAD AND THUGGUNNAZ,

Composed by the well-known Play-writer, Mr. EDULJEE JAMSEDJEE KHORI.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3; Boxes, Rs. 2; Second Class, R. 1-8; Third Class, Re. 1; Fourth Class, As. 8.

AN EFFICIENT BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

Doors open at half-past 7: Performance to commence at half-past 8 P.M.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£3,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.

SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

CHAIRMAN.

BERNARD HALL, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

B. W. KELLEY, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.

J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER.

THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium	£ 718,885
Ditto Second ditto	£1,418,468

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application by

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

NOTICE.—The late Firm of COLLEY, MADELEY and Co. having DISCONTINUED BUSINESS as AUCTIONEERS, the INDENT BUSINESS will be CARRIED on as usual in the NAME of FREDERICK MADELEY, by the undersigned, who has been appointed Agent.

WALTER SCOTT COLLEY,
Meadow street, opposite Oriental Bank.

FOR SALE, a HANSOM CAB and BAY CAB HORSE. Price Rs. 650. Apply to "G. H." at this Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, ROOMS on 1st and 2nd Flour Block No. 2, and on the 1st Floor Block No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, suitable for Offices.—Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET, the HOUSE lately OCCUPIED by Mr. ABRAHAM in Rampart Row. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, Commodious OFFICE PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle, and GODOWNS well adapted for Shops. Goods stored on these Premises can be insured against Fire at a rate more than but the usual rate. For Rent and other particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1871.

NOTICES.

THOMSON AND COMPANY CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, Opposite the Secretariate, 22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT. MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Liquid Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES,

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay references will receive every care and attention.

BINYON'S TOILET SOOTHING LOTION, INTRODUCED IN 1862,

FOR MOSQUITO BITES, PRICKLY HEAT AND SKIN IRRITATION, &c.

Prices—No. 1, Rs. 2-8; No. 2, Rs. 1-8; No. 3, Rs. 0-8

Wholesale—W. SEWELL & Co., 37, Ecstcheap, London, E.C.; Treacher & Co., Bombay and Poona; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta; Budgett and Hughes, Kurrachee De Beaux & Co., Madras.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. The New Illustrated Catalogue, with particulars of special and convenient arrangements for Indian residents, post free to India. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 18s. Elastic House Boots, soft Kid, for Invalids, 16s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

*** J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as "EWBANK'S NAILS"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except sheep, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

THE MAIL ROUTE VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS

Sea Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 75 hours, contract time.

Fares:—Brindisi to London, First-Class...£13 5s. 6d.
Second Class...£9 12s. 1d.

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the INDIAN MAIL, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY, en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Verona, the Brenner Pass, Munich, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatics, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a most beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Hoarseness, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WILKINSON'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

MR. WILLIAM THORBURN has THIS DAY been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM per PROCURATION

W. NICOL & Co.

16th May 1871.

WE have THIS DAY OPENED the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, where we are prepared to execute ORDERS for all kinds of FOUNDRY and GENERAL ENGINEERING WORK.

For further particulars apply to Mr. EDWARD ROBSON on the premises, or to Mr. JOHN CRUDDAS at our Office, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

NOTICE.—The Business heretofore carried on by COLLEY, MADELEY, & Co., at Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Bombay, has been DISCONTINUED since FEBRUARY 28TH, ult. Any persons having Claims against the said Firm, or owing Monies to them, will please adjust them with the undersigned, who will for the present, act as the Agent of Mr. FREDERICK MADELEY, Birmingham.

WALTER SCOTT COLLEY, "Meadow Street, opposite Oriental Bank.

Bombay, 8th May 1871.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited up to 12 Noon of the 18th instant for the PURCHASE of about 60 Tons of COTTON SEED, suitable for Cattle Feeding.

2. Parties tendering must specify the price per ton.

3. All Tenders should be sealed and addressed to G. F. FORBES, Esq., Cotton Commissioner, Bombay, the words "Tender for Cotton Seed" being properly endorsed on the envelope.

4. The Seed to be paid for and removed at once.

J. H. MERRITT, For Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay, 11th May 1871.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD on TUESDAY, the 16th May 1871, in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to CONSIDER the MEMORIAL to GOVERNMENT on the subject of the POLICE, drawn up in accordance with the Resolution passed by the Bench on the 26th April 1871.

LESLIE CRAWFORD, Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 11th May 1871.

TREACHER and COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from 11th to 20th instant (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. PUGH, Manager.

6th May, 1871

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held this day, a DIVIDEND of Rs 60 per SHARE will be PAID to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, on the production of Share Certificates, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

By order,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th May 1871.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of May 1871, at 3 P.M.

To consider, and, if so determined, confirm the following Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 9th instant:—

"That this Company be wound up voluntarily."

To appoint Liquidators, and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

BOMBAY and BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of the above Company being now fully wound up, a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Office of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of May 1871, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Liquidator's Account showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of, and to hear any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators.

2. To decide by Extraordinary Resolution in what way the Books, Accounts, and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidators are to be disposed of.

GEO. A. KITTREDGE, MORARJEE GOCULDASS, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th April 1871.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, Wholesale and Retail.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.

Kerosine Oil—best refined		
900 Gallon Casks, 9 to 15 feet long	5 as. per foot.	
100 Barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.	
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	,, 125 each.	
Do. Ditto 800 lbs.	,, 100 ,,	
American Union Scales	,, 30 ,,	
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	,, 15 ,,	
Ditto 4 ,,	,, 10 ,,	
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	,, 10 ,,	
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	,, 6 per doz.	
Ditto Oysters, ,,	,, 6 ,,	
Condensed Milk ,,	,, 12 ,,	
Preserved Peaches, 3 lb. tins	,, 18 ,,	
Ditto Green Corn, 2 lb. tins	,, 12 ,,	
Ditto Ditto Peas, 2 lb. tins	,, 12 ,,	
Ditto Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins	,, 9 ,,	

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street Lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Halls, and Passages, and colour glass shining where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

FARNHAM & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they w

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

STRONG demand for Bombay and Mofussil Press shares at Rs. 2,525 and 515 respectively. Alliance and other Spinning shares closed active and advancing. Government Paper closed a little weaker.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	100
27,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
15,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	630
10,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	182½
5,000	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380
20,000	250	all	7 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	250 par
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
60,000	125	all	nil	National Bk. of L. & C.	120
37,920	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	102
19,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.5.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£3	63.16.5	do.	Do.	...
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£14	19.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000	2,000	all	Rs. 76	Colaba Land Co.	1,890
3,000	125	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	137
1,250	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	360
1,000	1,000	1,458	Nil	Port Canning	360

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,650
500	2,500	all	400*	Alliance Spinning	2,800
300	5,000	all	...	Bombay	3,000
300	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	1,005
1000	100	100	...	Broach Mills	102
750	2,000	all	75	Dhurumsey Spinning	3,025
750	2,000	all	75	p.a. Great Eastern	2,250
2,000	1,000	all	140	p.a. Manockji Petit's	1,105
600	2,500	all	350	p.a. Oriental	2,700 x.d
600	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,400

*For share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	220	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,150
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,150
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
150	12,000	11,400	600do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,300
200	2,000	1,200	35do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,525
200	500	all	60do.	Do. New	631
300	1,000	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co.	5,400
350	4,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	3,500
150	3,000	all	300	Fort Press Co.	10,500
200	2,000	1,900	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,900
200	1,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,400
250	5,000	1,667	75	p. Imperial Press Co.	1,175
200	5,000	4,450	100	p. Kattiawar Press Co.	1,200
2,000	400	350	35	p. Mofus. Press & G. Co.	515
125	2,500	all	250	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
225	2,000	1,00	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	925
15	2,000	all	Nil.	Vinayeelу Press Co.	1,000
100	1,000	...	...	Carwar Company	775

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75	p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation
1,000	50	all	5	p.c.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co
...	2,000	300	21	p.a.	Karrachee Landing and Shipping Company
2,000	200	all	25	p.c.	Proscher & Co.
5,000	250	all	5	p.c.	Vingas Patent Slip Co.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation.		
500	8th Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	20
60	19 Do.	China	1
2850	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
200	19 Feb. '67	East India Bank	1
208	70 May '	Indian Peninsula	1
		Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	32

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10 7/16d.
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99
Madras	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	228

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, as h	Rs.	10-8
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-1
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10ozs. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	111
Five per cent	106½
Four per cent	99½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1868-67	103
10 years' Debenture Loans	102½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115

CALCUTTA.—8TH MAY, 1871.

THE following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents, at Rs 96-10 to 98-12, or 1-6 to 1-4 discount and small sums at 2 annas higher and lower.

4½ per cents, at Rs. 106-8.

5 per cents, of 1856-57 at Rs. 105-4, also a time-bargain for half-a-lakh at the same price, de iverable in 15 days.

5½ per cents at Rs. 113-8.

In shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs 1,445 and 1,445½.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 99½ to 98, and in the afternoon there were buyers at the latter price.

—*Englishman.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 6th May 1871.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Open 1,274 Miles.			
Coaching	1,02,260	11	4
Merchandize	3,43,254	6	7
Electric Telegraph	308		6
Earth Trains	3,728	8	0
Total Rs.	4,52,201	14	5
Corresponding week last year open 1,191 miles	4,84,461	4	2
Decrease	32,259	5	9

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 12.

Noverre, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick certificate, from Belahpore.

Moyle, Colonel, 28th Regiment, on leave, from Sholapore.

Raby, Assistant Surgeon, Supt. of Vaccination, on medical certificate, from Belgaum.

Bell, Ensign, 83rd Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

Cates, Surgeon, Medical Establishment, on leave, from Poona.

Smith, Captain, 83rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 12.

Meurant, Major, 33rd Foot, on leave, to Poona.

The following officers will leave to-day for England :—

Forrest, Colonel, H. M.'s Service, on expiry of Staff Service.

Noverre, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick certificate.

Taylor, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick certificate.

Tuvan, Surgeon, Bengal (The Buffs) on sick leave.

Bell, Ensign, 83rd Regiment, on duty.

Trostrall, Surgeon-Major, Medical Department, on furlough.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 10th May, 1871.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having on their recent promotion and appointment been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified :—

86th Foot—Lieutenant Turner, 1st Battalion ; Ensign MacRae, 2nd Battalion.

With the sanction of the Director General of Military Education, Mrs. Shields, acting School Mistress, 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, is appointed a 3rd class Army Mistress, with effect from the 3rd instant.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 9.)

Mr. C. D. Maclean, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, three months' privilege leave from or after the 12th instant.

Mr J. Nisbet, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Salem, four months' sick leave from or after the 8th instant.

Mr. J. L. Minchin, Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough, with subsidiary leave.

Lieutenant W. B. Hallett, Superintendent of the Central Jail at Salem, privilege leave for one month.

Mr. William Monie Cadell to act as Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Tanjore during the absence of Mr. G. L. Morris on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. William Southey Whiteside, to act as Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly during the employment of Mr. Banbury on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. W. E. Fox to act as Appraiser of Sea Customs, Madras, during the absence of Mr. J. G. Blake on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles Raymond Pelly to be Civil and Session Judge of Trenchenor, in succession to Mr. R. G. Clarke who has resigned the service,—to have effect from the 17th instant.

Mr. Francis Martin Kindersley to be Civil and Session Judge of Tanjore, in succession to Mr. C. R. Pelly,—to have effect from the 17th instant.

Major Arthur Matcham Davies, Acting Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, to be Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, vice Captain Robertson.

Captain Charles Arkcoll Porteous, Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade, to act as Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, during the employment of Captain Lys on other duty, or until further orders.

Assistant-Surgeon Robert Edmund Pearse, Zillah Surgeon of Salem, to act as Superintendent of the Central Jail at that station, without prejudice to his other duties, during Lieutenant Hallett's absence on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Matthew Richard Weld, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort Saint George.

Lieutenant-Colonel Goodson Adey, Commanding 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, to be Lay Trustee of the Church at Bolarum.

Captain John William Maiden, Master-Attendant, to be Lay Trustee of the Church at Cochin.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain C. J. Pearse, of the Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, Mysore Commission, furlough to Europe, medical certificate, for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

Major T. L. Scott, of the Staff Corps, is specially granted six extension of preparatory leave from the 20th April to the 1st May 1871.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, May 10.)

Assistant-Surgeon George Grant, M. B., Superintendent of the Futtehgurh Central Prison, privilege leave for one month, from the 20th May.

Mr. Maynard Brodhurst, Officiating Civil and Session Judge of Benares, three months' privilege leave, from the 20th ultimo.

Mr. Henry George Keene, Officiating Judge of Saharunpore, twenty-four days' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th May.

Mr. Alexander Bleakley Patterson, Officiating Settlement Officer of Futtehpore, one month's privilege leave, from the 1st May.

Lieutenant William Steuart Lillingston, 11th Hussars, Private Secretary to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, three months' privilege leave, from the 21st April April, 1871.

Mr. Robert Thompson Hobart, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Etah, three months' privilege leave, from the 24th April, 1871.

Mr. Frederick Kilvert, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, Terai Pergunnahs, Kumaon, three months' privilege leave, from the 6th May.

Mr. Richardson Evans, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Boolundshuhur, six weeks' privilege leave from the 20th May.

The Notification dated 27th April, granting three months' privilege leave to Lieutenant-Colonel William Davis, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces, is hereby cancelled.

The Notification dated 5th March, granting three months' privilege leave to Mr. James John Digges La Touche, Assistant Settlement Officer, Allygurh, is hereby cancelled.

Assistant Surgeon William Moir, M.B., to be Superintendent and Medical Officer of the Meerut Central and District Jails, from the 4th April.

Assistant-Surgeon Robert Reid, Civil Surgeon of Futtehgurh, to be Superintendent and Medical Officer of the Jail at Futtehgurh, during the absence on leave of Dr. Grant.

Mr John Hadden Fisher, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Allahabad, to officiate temporarily as Judge of the Small Cause Court of Allahabad, in addition of his other duties.

Lieutenant George Wemyss Anson, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to officiate as Private Secretary to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces, with effect from the 21st April.

Mr. John Cunningham Lenpolt, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to hold magisterial charge of the Etah District during the absence of Mr. Hobart.

The appointment by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Mr. William Tyrrell, to be Officiating Registrar of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces with effect from the 20th April, 1871, the date on which he received charge from Mr. John Douglas Sandford, is hereby confirmed.

Mr. William Lumley Louis, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade, to be a District Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, with effect from 27th February 1871.

Lieutenant Frederick William Buller, Deputy Assistan, Inspector-General, Government Railway Police, to be an Assistant District Superintendent of the 1st Grade, vice Mr. William Lumley Louis.

Mr. Charles Frederick Knyvett, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, to Agra, with effect from the 2nd December last.

Leave of absence for 6 months, on medical certificate, is granted to Mr. R. C. Battles, District Engineer, Banda.

The services of Mr. W. P. Trotter, Supervisor, 2nd Grade are dispensed with, with effect from the 17th ultimo.

Mr. J. W. Buyers, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Agra to the Delhi District, Rajpootana State Railway.

Lieutenant J. E. Campbell is appointed an Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, in these Provinces, from the 14th ultimo, the date on which he joined his appointment.

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. A. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Eastern Ganges Canal, from the 30th June, 1871, or subsequent date.

Privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 1st July, 1871, or subsequent date, is granted to Mr. James Parker, C.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Circle, Irrigation Works, North-Western Provinces.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—12TH MAY.

London...	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d.	,,
	Wooden Ships	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 13s. 9d	,,
	Hyralooms & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre.....	Cotton	£3 5s. 0d.	
	Coffee		
Overland	Shawers	£4 10s. 0d. to £5 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 19s. 6d. to £3 12s. 6d.	
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale	
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVAL.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Sir J. R. Carnac (s).	Batlin	Goa, May 8.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Jourdain, Annandean, to Pondicherry.

Ship British Sceptre, Kindel, to Calcutta.

Ship Romania, Thomas, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship Elizabeth Fry, to Liverpool.

Ship T. E. Lemon, to Liverpool.

Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Cutch.

DAILY IMPORTS.—12TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Challenge, 61 deal wood planks, F M Dada.

FROM LONDON.

Prince Oscar, 5 casks hardware, E Sumsoodin ; 18 cases lozenges, Geo W Wheatley & Co ; 25 cases table salt, 9 cases biscuits, 4 cases butter, 10 cases stout, M Jamsetjee ; 26 cases oilmanstores, 27 cases salt, and 1 case brushes, A H G Hotsen 5 casks red paint, D Sulamanjee.

Robinson Crusoe, 2 cases carriage lamps, H A Currim & Sons, Lord Canning, 3,286 bundles flooring boards, Peel Cassels & Co. ; 11 bales printing paper, Sir Charles Forbes & Co ; 56 cases colored glass, F Moosabhoy ; 20 cases old tom, E Rustomjee Mody ; 45 cases window glass, A Jeevakhan.

British Consul, 58 cases matches, T F Punnett & Co ; 25 cases matches, A A Dawoodkhan.

Virago (s), 150 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

City of Tanjore, 10 cases ginger wine, Payne & Co.

Nelson, 10 cases brandy, Payne & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Berlin, 47 cases ginger wine, B Rustomjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Amanda, 51 cases brandy, E de Crepelene & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—12TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Baron Macaulay, 54 bales cotton, R Vussonjee.

Western Belle, 200 bales cotton, S Mooljee ; 85 bales cotton, J Goculdass ; 215 bales cotton, M Thackersee & Co ; 91 bales cotton, M Vicbeejam.

St. Fillans, 140 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co.

Tennyson, 500 bundles galls, J Tricumjee ; 50 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co.

Hannah Law, 15 bales cotton, K Pitamber & Co.

Kirkwood, 189 bales cotton, V Poonoee & Co ; 400 bundles galls, P Narronjee ; 200 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers.

Macedon, 100 bales cotton, Watson Bogle & Co ; 220 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co. ; 840 bundles galls, R Morarjee.

Seaforth, 185 bales cotton, N Govurdhundass.

William Fairburn, 100 bales cotton, Watson Bogle & Co ; 50 bales cotton, M Jewraz.

Evelyn, 500 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co ; 50 bales cotton, F Nensey ; 109 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

Gatineau, 50 bales cotton, H Khan.

Prince Oscar, 51 bales cotton, S Ramchund.

Lorne (s), 21 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co ; 88 bales wool, H Vussonjee.

Persia, 1,000 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co ; 57 bales cotton, N Shakraram.

Louisa Fletcher, 500 bundles myrabolans, N Dewjee.

Morning Light, 570 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co. ; 155 bales cotton, V Manchund ; 90 bales cotton, G Nursingdass ; 350 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet & Co ; 17 bales cotton, C Ramjee ; 107 bales cotton, W Chapsee ; 60 bales cotton, M Vurdman ; 32 bales cotton, C Rowjee.

Elizabeth Fry, 1,230 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Virago (s), 1,600 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co ; 100 bales cotton, G Sirg & Co ; 54 bales cotton, R L Southern ; 35 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

Shiraz (s), 100 bales wool, D Gopejee ; 500 bundles galls, V Ebram & Co.

Simla (s), 125 bales wool, N Khuttow.

Americana, 16 bales cotton, J Yuris.

T E Lemon, 251 bags saltpetre, L Sewjee ; 360 bags linseed and 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Robert Kerr, 50 bales cotton, G Nursingdass.

FOR LONDON.

The Tweed, 43 bales cotton, N Khuttow ; 200 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

Simla (s), 219 packages coffee, H A Essack ; 42 bales cotton, C Esmail & Co.

Barham, 47 cases oilmanstores, C Nanjee ; 60 cases oilmanstores, D Dossa ; 17 cases fishmaws, L Rajubally ; 5 cases fishmaws, F M Dama.

FOR HARVE.

France, 49 bales cotton, H Nagsee & Co.

City of Pekin, 150 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

Lalla Rookh, 500 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Oriental, 1,000 bales cotton, A Blaschcek & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Nimrod, 1,500 bales cotton, A Blaschcek & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

New Margaret, 25 bales white, twist, T Vurjdass ; 260 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy.

Sunda (s), 50 bales cotton, A Habibhoy ; 30 bales cotton, D Vussonjee ; 76 bales cotton, H Ramgopall ; 350 bales cotton, J Dulsookroy ; 7 cases soap and 3 cases bees wax, J Nowrojee ; 23 sacks sollaries, G Somjee ; 55 bales cotton, S E Sassoon ; 102 bundles sharkfins, D Dossa ; 25 packages fishmaws and 175 packages sharkfins, L Rajubally.

Hannah Henderson, 11 cases hingds and 2 cases olibanum, L Dalloo.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packet, leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Saturday	...	May	... 13	Tuesday	... September...	5
Do	...	do	... 20	Do	... do	... 12
Do	...	do	... 27	Do	... do	... 19
Tuesday	...	do	... 30	Saturday	... do	... 30
Do	...	June	... 6	Do	... October	... 7
Do	...	do	... 13	Do	... do	... 14
Do	...	do	... 20	Do	... do	... 21
Do	...	do	... 27	Do	... do	... 28
Do	...	July	... 4	Do	... November	... 4
Do	...	do	... 11	Do	... do	... 11
Do	...	do	... 18	Do	... do	... 18
Do	...	do	... 25	Do	... do	... 25
Do	...	August	... 1	Do	... December	... 2
Do	...	do	... 8	Do	... do	... 9
Do	...	do	... 15	Do	... do	... 16
Do	...	do	... 22	Do	... do	... 23
Do	...	do	... 29	Do	... do	... 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2 ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4 ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8 ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to itsconditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon.				At Noon.		
Wednesday	...	May	... 24	Wednesday	... September	... 27
Do	...	June	... 7	Thursday	... October	... 12
Do	...	do	... 21	Do	... do	... 26
Do	...	July	... 5	Do	... November	... 9
Do	...	do	... 19	Do	... do	... 23
Do	...	August	... 2	* Do	... December	... 7
Do	...	do	... 16	Do	... do	... 21
Do	...	do	... 30	Do	... Jan. 1872	... 4
Do	...	September	... 13	Do	... do	... 18

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon.				At Noon.		
Wednesday	...	June	... 28	Thursday	... October	... 26
Do	...	July	... 5	Do	... November	... 23
Do	...	August	... 2	Do	... December	... 21
Do	...	do	... 30	Do	... Jan. 1872	... 18
Do	...	September.	... 27			

THE GREAT KHANDEISH CASE.

JUDGMENT OF THE HIGH COURT,

DELIVERED BY

THE HON. SIR M. R. WESTROPP,

ON THE 12TH APRIL 1871.

May be had, in Pamphlet Form, 8 pp., Price Four Annas, at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette."

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT,

FOR 1871-2.

MAY BE HAD, IN PAMPHLET SHAPE, 20 pp., PRICE EIGHT ANNAS,

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER† PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MASON—May 8th, at Quilon, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel C. C. Mason, 23rd Regiment M. L. I., of a daughter.

WEBSTER—May 6th, the wife of Mr. F. Webster, Bengal Marine, of a son.

WILCOX—May 9th, at 16, Elysium Row, Calcutta, the wife of Temple Wilcox, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

DE COURCY—May 7th, at Purneah, Richard De Courcy, Esq., of Lalpore Factory, aged 42 years and 11 months.

SMITH—May 6th, at Delhi, William George, son of Mr. E. C. Smith, E. I. Railway, aged 7 years 4 months and 21 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1871.

IT is most amusing to find that the Indo-Britons, now they have got their Select Committee of Inquiry into Indian affairs, have begun to quarrel with their creature, and denounce it in a feeble fashion because it does not act with the rashness of a reform secretary and the speed of a dictator. It really seems to be supposed that a Select Committee could put a summary stop to expenditure; moreover, that a Select Committee, with a very wide margin for inquiry, would be close, precise, and to the point, as the point is understood by the critics. The poor Committee, so rejoiced over when it was born, is now described as a kind of Macchiavelian contrivance for finding out nothing, and burking any strange and interesting fact that happens to crop up. Even Mr. Ayrton is supposed to have been selected with the devilish design of "exhausting the zeal and energies of his colleagues." The fun of it is that the critics actually prescribed a field of inquiry much more vast than that selected by the House of Commons, a field that could not have been examined for years! If they rage over the slowness of progress in the limited area of inquiry, how sublime would have been their wrath if the Committee, directed to inquire *de omnibus*, had not finished off the work by July, had not made great progress by June!

The functions and the powers of a Select Committee seem to be misunderstood. Their function is to collect evidence, their power to frame a report. Here both end. They have neither the attributes of the House of Commons nor of the Executive; and can do nothing but add to the piles of information and the clouds of opinion already heaped up in the libraries and archives and pigeon-holes of Government. The House of Commons does not feel bound, the Executive is not under any obligation to act on the recommendations of a Select Committee; and as to the House acting on a preliminary representation, the idea is as novel as it is ludicrous. If the Committee comes to any conclusions this Session there may be a debate next Session; there is little likelihood of any debate this year. For Members of Parliament actually have the audacity to think that, before voting on recommendations, they have a right to read and consider the evidence; and if they do that at all it will be done during the recess and not in July. What the unconscionable grumblers mean is, that the Committee has not, slap-dash, decided already in favour of their views, has not exhumed and affirmed and grown ecstatic about their pet theories; does not, in short, represent and promote the objects of the many Associations whose aim is to edge the "anarchical English" out of India. We have never had any faith in the Committee, and whatever it does shall not be disappointed; but we cannot be silent when it is so cruelly treated by their own parents. If half a dozen men had been appointed to investigate and describe the present system of Government, as it works; describe it in a fine dry light as an anatomist would describe the human frame and its functions, paying especial attention to the growth of expenditure and the influences which stimulated that growth, it is possible that, in time, some good might have been done, and some restraint imposed on the Indian Government. The people of England and a good many Indian folk, not wholly disinterested, live in delusions respecting India. A correct and powerful exposition of the facts by disinterested persons might have been useful. But no real good can come from a body so unsuitable as a Select Committee.

AMONGST the unsound projects perpetually served up to the Indian Secretary of State and the public is that of the Euphrates Valley Railway. The latest tactics of the promoters are to deprecate the acquisition of the Suez Canal by England, lest the possession of that water-way should indispose the Government to support and encourage the projected Euphrates Valley Railway. This is a very significant line of argument, because it studiously depreciates the safe line of communication through Egypt in order to exalt the unsafe line of communication overland; and thereby shows that the promoters, chiefly bent on reaching the end they have in view, use every argument that seems to tell. We do not advocate, but we certainly do not oppose, the purchase of the Suez Canal by England or an English company. It would be at all times a comparatively secure route to the East, because we can absolutely command the waters at both ends of the Isthmus, and the Isthmus itself. Whereas the route by the Euphrates Valley would be insecure, not because we are not masters of the seas at either end, but because we have no control, and can have no control without taking the country, of the long line from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf. Humanly speaking an English Ministry could always rely upon the route by Egypt; but what Ministry would be justified in risking troops, stores, munitions upon the Euphrates route? It might be cut by turbulent tribes at half-a-dozen points; it is always open to an enemy from the north. Although there would be some peril on the sea line, the greater peril in the Euphrates country would be in addition to that incurred at sea; and we should have built a costly line which we could not use because of its insecurity. It is somewhat remarkable that the promoters of an Euphrates, at the expense of an Egyptian route, do not see that the solid position of England on the latter would do more than anything to facilitate the construction of an Euphrates line; precisely because that solid position in Egypt would confer immense influence over the whole of Syria, Palestine, and the country through which the Euphrates and Tigris run as far as the frontiers of Persia. We should say that virtual possession of Egypt is a condition precedent to an Euphrates Valley Railway; but even then, the political and military, if not commercial, superiority of the Egyptian route would remain unshaken, because we are a maritime power and our ways lie over the oceans and seas. If the Euphrates Valley Railway is such a good thing, why does not some company make it? The fact that no company ventures on the open field implies that, commercially, the projected route is a mockery. Of course companies by the score would start up if Government would give a guarantee, and as such an inducement is not forthcoming we have a right to infer that the line would not pay. In a military and political sense we are satisfied that the project is a snare; for it would lead infallibly to political interference in order to obtain the semblance of military security; and we should find that there was no resting-place between precarious influence and the virtual, if not absolute, possession of the country. Now if England wishes to acquire dominions in the lands which lie between the eastern end of the Mediterranean and the western frontier of Persia, the first step is the acquisition of Egypt and Cyprus. Holding these the English need not swallow up the breadth of land we have referred to, but without these they could not. We are not of opinion that England desires any more Asiatic possessions, and, therefore, we say that if she is seduced into giving a guarantee for an Euphrates Valley Railway or into placing any reliance upon one as a means of military and political communication, she will be inevitably betrayed by the projectors into a fresh career of conquest by force and cajolery and intimidation. Some day or other we may be compelled, in self-defence, to become masters of the Delta of the Nile, but the longer that necessity is deferred the better. Meanwhile if Turkey can make and support railways there is every reason why she should follow the example of other countries; but so far as England is concerned she has quite enough on her hands all over the world without taking the responsibility of providing Turkey with railways under the delusion that they will or can be any military or political gain to her unless she chooses to annex Cyprus, and the Pashaliks of Aleppo and Bagdad, which, we are satisfied, England has not the most remote desire to accomplish.

WE understand that the High Court of Calcutta have declined to remove the trial of the Wahabees from Patna, where it will take place in about a fortnight.

IT is understood in Rangoon that His Excellency the Viceroy will visit Burmah in December next, in company with Lady Mayo and a large suite.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab reached Simla on the 10th inst. and is for the present the guest of the Hon. Mr. Ellis at Barnes Court. His Honor has, however, engaged "Aberfo

BOMBAY.

The ship Romania, 1,151 tons, Captain John Thomas, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 6,012 bales of cotton, 87 bales of wool, 637½ cwts. of linseed, and 500 cwts. of galls.

A Native Chief arrived here on Thursday from Benares with a number of followers. He has taken up his residence temporarily in the bungalow of Mr. Kurrumsey Hunsraj, near Tardeo.

Refusal of Duty.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. M. G. Ranade, two seamen of the ship Morning Light were charged with refusal of duty, and sentenced to four days' rigorous imprisonment.

Revenue Commissioner.—Mr. Oliphant, the Collector of Poona, has been appointed to act as Revenue Commissioner N. D., in room of the Hon. Mr. Rogers, and Mr. C. E. Ovans as Acting Collector of Poona.

The Rev. William Brown Kerr, late Harbour Chaplain, is announced to preach at Trinity Church, Sonapore, to-morrow evening. This is likely to be his last public ministration in Bombay, as we understand that he leaves for Singapore early next week.

The Vagrancy Act.—James Nugent, a vagrant, was yesterday charged before Mr. M. G. Ranade with wandering about without any employment or visible means of subsistence. He was ordered to be sent to the workhouse in the House of Correction under the Vagrancy Act.

Municipal Fines.—During the last four months Rs. 3,873-12 was recovered on account of the municipal fines inflicted by the police magistrates. Of that amount Rs. 1,185-4 was recovered in January, Rs. 1,108-14 in February, Rs. 954-12 in March, and Rs. 624-12 in April.

Gun Carriage Department.—Colonel Hatch, of the Gun Carriage Department, has issued an order to his subordinates requiring them to attend work till the commencement of the monsoon from 6 A.M. till 2 P.M. This arrangement has been made on account of the intense heat of the weather.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade this evening :—

March	Turners Fest	Hamm.
Overture	Fidelio	Beethoven.
Quadrille	Colognes	Coote.
Selection...(Op.)	La Gaza Ladra	Rossini.
Valse	Die Elfen Reigen	Gung'l.
Galop	Il Corricolo	DeCrau.

Suicide.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of a Parsee cook, aged about twenty years, named Kanjeebhoy Jeevanjee. Deceased was a cook in the service of a Parsee, and was strange in his manner, frequently behaving like a madman. When he was admitted into the hospital he confessed having taken two tolas of arsenic. The jury found that he had committed suicide by taking arsenic.

The Victoria Dramatical Club have this season given a variety of new plays and dramas. Before closing the present season, they intend to produce a new comedy, entitled, the "Hujumbad and Thuggunnaz," the production of the very popular writer, Mr. Eduljee Jamsetjee Khori, who has now established his fame by his numerous histrionic works. Those who have seen the rehearsals of this new comedy speak in the highest terms of the beauty of the composition. It is interspersed with several new songs. It is to be trusted the exertions of the energetic proprietor and chief actor will be liberally rewarded by a discerning public. We direct attention to an advertisement in our front page.

Bangalore.—We understand that hockey on horseback is likely to be introduced here, with the close of the hot weather. If we are not mistaken Mr. Mangles is by no means a bad hand at this capital game.—*Bangalore Herald.*

A Charitable Parsee.—A few days ago we inserted in our local columns that Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia intended to give clothes to the orphans of St. Mary's School, and now we have the pleasure to state that he has given the same to Rev. T. Hansen, principal of St. Mary's School, for the use of the orphans of that Institution, to the amount of Rs. 1,000.—*Deccan Herald*, May 10.

Wreck at Cochin.—The Gunjah Rahimany was totally lost at Cochin on the 2nd instant. This vessel was lying in the stream at anchor ready to proceed to sea; and on the morning of the 2nd she got underweigh with strong land winds and proceeded to the outer roads. Although there was a swell on the bar at the time, this was nothing for a vessel of very little draft, and several pattimars had already crossed the bar, and gone out a little before the Rahimany was driven ashore and lost. At about 10 A.M. she was fairly out, having got out of the outer buoy; but here the land wind having somewhat failed, she commenced to roll heavily. This and a high sea which the vessel shipped caused the sail to split, and the only thing to be done at this juncture to avoid accident was to let go the anchor. But the cable at once parted, and the Gunjah was driven ashore and was amongst the breakers in a short time. She immediately filled with water, and was completely broken to pieces within two hours. She was bound to Bombay with a cargo of cocoanuts, coir and copprah. The most part of the cargo has been saved, and this is due mainly, the local *Argus* states, to the promptitude and exertions of the Master Attendant in procuring and sending boats and appliances to her assistance. No lives have been lost, the crew of the vessel having been washed ashore in their boat.

INCOME-TAX FINES.

During the last four months nearly Rs. 9,167-9-6 were recovered as fines on account of the income-tax inflicted by the several magistrates of police. Of these Rs. 223 were recovered in January, Rs. 1,501-14 in February, Rs. 4,386-14 in March, and Rs. 3,055-13-6 in April.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

At a meeting of the committee of management of the House of Correction held at the prison on Wednesday last, a native prisoner was sentenced to receive twenty-five lashes with a cat-o'-nine tails, for obstinately persisting in refusal to do any work. A European vagrant, who also refused to do any work, was ordered, if he continued to refuse, to be taken before a magistrate in order that he might be punished criminally under the European Vagrant Act. This was done and the man was on Thurday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee for six weeks' imprisonment, for refusing to work in the work-house in the House of Correction.

A CASTE DISPUTE.

Mr. Ramchunder Ballaram Sinoy has sent us a copy of the following correspondence which he has circulated for the information of the Gond Brahmin community :—

Bombay, 18th April 1871.

Sir,—I am directed by the committee appointed by the caste, at their meeting of the 2nd instant, for enquiring into and disposing of any cases of irregularities with regard to the present caste dispute, and the Sayas or mandate of His Holiness the Swamy, to bring to your notice that your wife had gone to the house of Mr. Laxumon Bapshaw Dhoomay on the occasion of the Moonj ceremony of his grandson, and as this act was in opposition to the orders in the said rayas, the committee trust that you will give them a proper and satisfactory explanation of the matter either by replying to this letter or personally attending before the meeting of the committee. A due notice of such meeting will be given to you.—I am, &c.,

(Sgd.) Shantaram Juggonnath, Secretary.

To Ramchundra Ballaram, Esq.

Bombay, 28th April 1871.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of 18th instant, I have to state that, in the first place, properly speaking, no notice whatever should have been taken of your requisition, for I am not aware of any general meeting of the caste wherein the nomination of a committee and the appointment of yourself as a secretary have taken place; the one of the 2nd instant alluded to was of one or two divisions, or say simply of the Narwanas, with which I have nothing to do.

Since the year 1857 the power invested in Sivanand is questionable, therefore any rayas (mandate) from him cannot be called an authoritative one.

In conclusion I have to ask what right you have to enquire of me why I sent my wife for the Moonj ceremony of the grandson of her uncle Mr. Luxumon Bapshaw Dhoomay who belonged to the Smartha division, to which from time out of mind my father and forefathers belonged.—I am, &c.,

(Sgd.) Ramchundra Ballaram Pakhadia.

To Shantaram Juggonath, Esq.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Fifth Sunday after Easter, 14th May.

St. Thomas' Cathedral.

7-30 A.M.—First celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon with second celebration of Holy Cominunion. Hymn 203.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 175, 222 and 11.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

St. John's Church, Colaba.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)
11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 162 and 188.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 18, 292, and 325.
The offertories to be devoted to the church.

Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore.

7 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
7-45 A.M.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 20 (Morn of Morns) and 119 (Lord, in Thy Name, Thy servants plead.)
6 P.M.—Evensong, and Sermon by the Rev. W. Brown Kerr, late Harbour Chaplain, A.C.F. Hymns 119, 139 (Our Blest Redeemer), and 120 (God the Father, from Thy throne.)
There will be special collection after each service to clear off a debt of Rs. 200 and to meet current expenses.

Christ Church, Byculla.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration).
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 189 and 146.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 169, 299, and 18.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street, Fort.
[Church of Scotland.]

11 A.M.—Morning service.
6 P.M.—Evening service.
Service every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Bombay Baptist Mission.

7-30 A.M.—At 15, Middle Colaba.
6 P.M.—At 5, Clare Road, Byculla.

The Harbour.

Divine Service will be held 11 A.M. on board the Earl Canning.

WHY STATE RAILWAYS FAIL.

A correspondent of the "Madras Mail" writes—

"In your issue of May 1st there is an article concerning the administration of State railways, and the Peshawur line is cited as an instance. I happen to know a great deal of that unfortunate enterprise, and I can endorse the opinions expressed in your paper that on account of the petty interference of Government in matters of which in reality they know nothing, much valuable time is lost, and great additional expense incurred. When the late Mr. Brassey died, and it was ascertained that his fortune amounted to something like £9,000,000, the *Mail*, as well as other papers, commented upon the subject; and the former recommended the Indian Government to bear this in mind at a time when they were about to construct many railways themselves. This appears very sensible, but I cannot help thinking that an equally important fact should not be lost sight of, viz., to carry out public works upon a system similar to that employed by Mr. Brassey, but that of course would be quite absurd to hope for, as Red Tape would then be put altogether in the shade. If the Chief Engineer, or Agent of a line for which Mr. Brassey was contractor, had proposed to take his Engineer (who subsequently would have charge of that portion of the line) over that particular part, to inspect the general features of the country, so that they might on the spot consult as to the best means of overcoming any difficulty that was likely to arise, I do not think Mr. Brassey would have allowed his accountant, or any one else, to have written to the Chief Engineer to the effect, that this journey should have been undertaken *alone* and that there was no necessity for an Assistant Engineer to have accompanied him and to call for explanations, &c.

"But this is absolutely what did occur on a guaranteed railway to my personal knowledge, and not many thousand miles from Madras.

"Some little time ago it struck the Home Government that it would be well if they could secure the services of those engineers who had so successfully carried out important works elsewhere, and then of course you would not hear of bridges tumbling down, and other public works collapsing. So long, however, as Government allow engineers to be treated as so many children, so long will the bad effects be felt. A good engineer is naturally disgusted when he finds that the principal duty required of him is to write long reports, and give explanations of this or that to those who know nothing of the requirements of the case, but which an articled pupil after three months' study would comprehend in a moment. How can a man look after what really ought to be the main point—the work itself, if he is compelled to stop at his desk all day; and, when so hampered with sedentary tasks, it is not possible for him to take the lively interest in his active duties as under more favourable circumstances he would do. I know in my own case, that while on Mr. Brassey's staff, I have repeatedly gone over the works of which I had charge in the middle of the night, to see if brick-kiln fires were properly attended to during that time, and many other things of a similar nature; and the consequence was that lakhs of bricks were saved, and rupees also. But I must honestly confess I should not feel disposed to show the same energy while on the staff of a guaranteed line, for not only should I obtain no thanks, but I should most probably be told that some one had the honour, &c., to forward copy of letter received from Government, stating that the journeys were unnecessary, and my travelling allowance would be 'cut.' And, while on this subject, I may add that the greater part of 'scamp work,' 'robbery,' the shifting by sub-contractors of stocks of fuel, lime, or bricks, to another part of the yard, and quietly asking the engineer the following day to measure it again, occur during that time when it is generally supposed that no work at all is going on, and consequently no one looking after it. This applies not only to India but to England, Spain, and Italy, and unless an engineer is to a great extent his own master, so that he can suddenly appear on the scene when the workmen least expect him, and before they have time to put things in order for the 'Sahib' to see, then, and then only, will good, lasting and economical work be the result. This system should apply from the Chief Engineer through all grades, to the lowest inspector engaged on any part of the superintendence of public works. It is needless to add this cannot be carried out so long as engineers have to be clerks."

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Late Rev. Benjamin Bailey.—We have already announced the death of the Rev. Benjamin Bailey, rector of Sheinton, Salop, at the ripe old age of 80. The *Western Star*, Cochin, mentions that "this venerable missionary, during 40 years of untiring service in the cause of the Church Mission in Travancore, endeared himself to all classes, both of the European and native community. To the sound and liberal attainments of a churchmen, he added the talents of a linguist and a botanist of the highest order. He was the author of that comprehensive Dictionary of the Malayalum tongue, which will ever make him dear to the memory of every scholar in and friend of Travancore. He was a true and consistent friend of the Syrian Christians about him, and though he avoided mixing himself up with sectarian disputants, his merits are known by tradition to almost every Syrian child in Travancore even of the present day."

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HIGH COURT—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball.)

A CURIOUS CASE OF MURDER.

The Queen vs. Wuzza Jibbhai.

Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas for the Crown; Messrs. Anstey and Nanabhai Haridas for the prisoner.

This was a case sent up by the Session Judge of Surat, Mr. Newnham, for the confirmation of the High Court, with the following

Finding.

Wuzza and Bhowan are charged with having murdered Kulyan Rugnath at Mugnad, talooka Jumboosur, on 30th December 1870. The evidence for the prosecution is as follows:—Kala Bechor saw the two accused pass near him as he was lying on a bed outside his house, one with an axe and the other with a cudgel. Seeing he was awake, they threatened him if he dared to rise, and passed on. He soon afterwards heard an outcry, but remained still from fear. Meanwhile, Huryo, who was outside his house, heard the outcry, and came to see what was the matter; when he saw two blows given to deceased, who was lying on his verandah, by the accused, who then made off, threatening Huryo with death if he pursued them. Deceased's wife, Rambaee, had opened her door and come out on hearing the outcry, and saw deceased struck by Wuzza and another man, whom she did not recognize. At her request Huryo went and fetched Kala Bechor, and the three among them carried Kulyan, who was alive, inside the house. Rambaee then went to inform the patel, who came to the house and questioned Kulyan, who was almost unable to speak, but named Wuzza as the man who had wounded him. The patel then reported at once to the foundar. Kulyan died about 2 or 3 A.M., the wounds having been inflicted (axe wound on left side of head, left arm broken, contused wound on right side of head) about 9 P.M. Wuzza was arrested the next morning coming from the field of Dulput, and on search being made, an axe was discovered in a heap of teel seed near the road in that field by the jemadar, in presence of the patel. Bhowan was arrested on the third day. Witnesses 1, 2, and 3 depose that there was an adulterous connexion between deceased and the mother of Wuzza. A *sari* and some other things are produced, and deposed to belong to this woman, and to have been found in her house. The jemadar says when the axe was found there was blood on it in spots, but the patel contradicts this, and the Chemical Analyser, to whom it was forwarded, could not detect any trace of blood. The accused Wuzza is ably defended by Mr. Kevalram Oomedram, and his defence, which applies to the case against both accused, is to the following effect—

"The evidence in the case has been entirely got up by the police, nearly all the witnesses having been for some time in their custody, and some of them beaten and ill-treated, although the jemadar says they were not in custody. There is great danger in accepting police-made evidence. (See Goodeve on Evidence.) The prosecution have not called Furbhai, who was sleeping in the same field as Dulput. [On this the Court offers to call and examine him at once, if required, but the vakeel answers that he would only confirm the account given by Dulput of ill-treatment by the police.] The field is not proved to be Wuzza's, and no blood was found on it. Bhowan's house was not searched, and he was only arrested three days later—presumably when the witnesses had been bullied into accusing him. It is not likely that accused would have killed deceased outside the house on his verandah. The evidence shows many discrepancies (*a*) between what different witnesses say now; (*b*) between what the same say now and said before the magistrate. For example, (*a*) Huryo says the two accused were on the verandah. Rambaee says one was below, near it. Speaking of the same time, Huryo says the outcry was, 'Help; I am murdered,' and Rambaee, 'Wuzza has struck me.' Rambaee says she called out when she opened the door, while Huryo says he heard no call except Kulyan's. Kala Bechor says that Kulyan mentioned both accused, after his wife had gone to fetch the patel, when Huryo was present, but Huryo denies this. (*b*) Huryo said before the magistrate he saw three blows struck, but here only *two*. Also before the magistrate, that he saw the accused pass him before; here, he denied this. Again, Rambaee said before the magistrate that Kulyan used to sleep on the verandah with Wuzza's mother; here, that he used to sleep with her inside, but when she did not come to him, outside. Rambaee says she did not recognize Bhowan, though she was nearer to him than Huryo, who did recognize him. The foundar made a report that the son of deceased came back and asked him, 'Who struck you,' &c., whereas it is now stated that the deceased died before his son returned."

Such is the main substance of the defence. Counsel declined to call any witnesses. When a case comes up from the magistrate, in which the witnesses say much less before the Session Court than they did before the committing magistrate, one of two things must naturally be inferred; either that they have been tampered with since their former depositions were given, or that they were induced by the police in the first instance to state much more than the truth, and drew back when before the Session Judge and not under pressure. In this case, it appears that the witnesses have been in the hands of the police for some time; and looking, for instance, at the statement made by Huryo, where they differ from what he said before and considering that the account given by him *now* has more the appearance of truth than what he said before the magistrate, the conclusion I come to is that the whole case has been extensively manipulated by the police throughout. But this in itself leads to no inference in favour of the accused. The Court has to consider whether, however much falsehood may have been added to strengthen the case, there is sufficient reliable evidence (in whatever manner it may have been obtained) to justify conviction. With regard to the axe, I am not satisfied with its identification as that of Wuzza's. There is no improbability whatever in the idea of assassins attacking a man sleeping on his verandah. I have known two instances. The convictions were confirmed in both cases by the High Court in my own experience since coming to Gujerat. As to the discrepancies in the evidence, which are certainly numerous, Huryo, Rambaee, and Kala are the three principal witnesses. Of this the evidence of Huryo and Kala, by itself, is decidedly bad [Kala, indeed, would have been sent for committal, had not the appearance of the whole case induced the Court to dismiss him with a warning, considering that he had probably been coerced into giving evidence elsewhere] and I should place no reliance on it, if uncorroborated. The evidence of Rambaee is, however, much better. She does not say too much; does not, for instance, recognize the second of the assailants; and with regard to the account of her husband's sleeping inside with the woman, Wuzza's mother, and outside, when she did not come to him, she explains that the woman did not wish him, from jealousy, to sleep with her (Rambaee), and therefore he slept outside when she was not with him. She says, it is true, that Kulyan called out, "Wuzza has struck me," instead of only "Help," &c., as she said before the magistrate, but this is not an unlikely mistake. Rambaee's evidence then, upon the whole, the Court believes, corroborates that of Huryo as to the main points, and to a certain extent that of Kala Bechor. I may observe here that there is much obscurity as to how long Huryo and Kala remained with Kulyan after his wife went to inform the patel, and whether they left together, or which of them went first. There is a conflict of evidence on this point which, however, is not a principal one. From the evidence of the police patel it appears that when he came the wounded Kulyan denounced Wuzza as his injurer: and that the patel the same night reported to the foundar. On this report being shown him, he says he made it then from what deceased said; he sees that the name is given Wuzza Jibbhai, and cannot say for certain whether the deceased mentioned the name Jibbhai. This report contains more than the patel says Kulyan told him, and I conclude that he, not unnaturally, confused what he heard from Rambaee with what Kulyan said in making the report. This report being an important item in connection with the patel's evidence, accused's counsel suggests that it may have been written afterwards and antedated; but he can only point out in support of this that it has no endorsement or number. It, however, is deposed positively to have been written then, and I observe of every scholar in and friend of Travancore. He was a true and consistent friend of the Syrian Christians about him, and though he avoided mixing himself up with sectarian disputants, his merits are known by tradition to almost every Syrian child in Travancore even of the present day."

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section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and that Bhowan Jhalum is not guilty of the said offence, and directs that Wuzza Jibbhai be hanged by the neck till he be dead; this sentence being subject to the confirmation of the High Court, and, if confirmed, to be carried out at Mugnad, where the crime was committed, and that Bhowan Jhalum be discharged.

The High Court, after considering the case in connection with the arguments urged on both sides, confirmed the conviction and sentence.

NAGPORE.

10th May.

I shall preludo this by giving you an account of the weather here. On last Thursday evening, when out for a walk with a friend, we went to hear the station band play, and while seated on one of the benches suddenly the dark clouds gathered above us. There was a strong westerly breeze, accompanied by violent thunder and lightning. Seeing the predicament we were in, my friend suggested marching home (which was full half a mile from the band-stand) speedily so as to reach dry. Away we started, but we had not gone far when down came a heavy thunder-storm and soaked us to the very skin. It also got so dark that we could not see anything, except now and then by flashes of lightning on the road. Several trees fell and a good many branches, and we feared at every step a tree or branch would crush us, but we reached our destination safely. It was so dark that my friend very nearly ran against a cart, which could not get on, on account of the storm. Hail-stones fell that night in great quantity.

The heat is not very great, and the general health is very good. At present there is no epidemic.

I am informed the storm was something terrific. Up at Kamptee great damage has been done to houses, but no accidents have been reported as yet.

The booming of guns the other morning announced the departure of the Chief Commissioner, Col. Keatinge, to Raipore. We understand he will not return for two months.

There was a farewell banquet and ball given last night to Mr. Bernard, Commissioner of Nagpore. He left this morning by train to join his new appointment as Secretary to the Bengal Government.

There are two bands in this station—one is the station band, the other that of the 20th Madras Native Infantry. The latter plays very well indeed. I regret I can't say so of the station band. One can't make out the tune they are playing, as they punish the big drum and trombone a little too much. The band-master is ex-officio or honorary, I believe.

The Kamptee Post Office has got into some trouble about a registered letter lying undelivered for two months, and then having been found to have been tampered with. A clerk, I hear, has been suspended, as he is responsible. I hope strict enquiries will be made.

THE RATIONAL PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.*

(*Englishman.*)

Had Doctor Salzer limited himself to the attempt to prove from experience the practical failure of the allopathic system of medicine as actually applied by its followers, or had he even set himself to show on more general grounds that good reasons existed why such failure must necessarily follow the adoption of the rule, *Contraria contrariis curantur*, as a general principle, he could hardly have failed to succeed. We cannot help thinking, however, that like his adversaries, though his work is entirely negative, he has attempted to prove too much.

The object of the pamphlet before us is not to establish a true system of medicine, but to prove that the principle which underlies the allopathic system is necessarily wrong. This he seeks to do by showing that it is an absolute and general principle, and is therefore incompatible with the absolute limitation of cure. Life, we understand him to assert—and physiology bears out the assertion—is a constant struggle between renovation and decay, the inevitable tendency being towards the ultimate victory of decay, *i. e.*, towards death. Diseases, he tells us, are ultimately incurable; but if the law that "opposites neutralise each other" were applicable in therapeutics, all disease would be absolutely curable. "It is a law," he says, "that life shall, sooner or later, become extinct; that disease shall be the transitory stage for the two extreme states of existence. So is it a law too, and a law of more generality even, that bodies gravitate towards the centre of the earth; nevertheless, in applying the law of contraries to a body suspended in the air, we are able to counteract the law of gravitation, and to arrest its downward tendency. How is it that a similar proceeding should not avail to counteract disease, and to arrest its tendency towards death? Does not the failure clearly show that there is something wrong in the *contraria contrariis curantur* principle, in spite of its fundamental basis being unexceptional?"

Now what strikes us first in this argument is, that there is an insidious substitution of disease for decay. What strikes us next is that Dr. Salzer confounds a principle and the possibility of its application. A principle may be absolutely true, yet beyond a certain point it may fail us in practice, simply because, from a want of knowledge or of means, it is impossible for us to apply it. To take Dr. Salzer's own illustration of the application of the law of contraries to counteract the force of gravity, it is quite conceivable that we should be practically unable to counteract that force in a particular instance, and yet neither the truth of the law nor the possibility of applying it in other instances would be in any way interfered with. These two errors seem to us to vitiate the whole of Dr. Salzer's argument against the principle of allopathy.

First of all, as regards Dr. Salzer's use of "decay" and "disease" as synonymous terms. Let it be granted that the race between renovation and decay, construction and destruction, formation and disintegration of tissue, is an absolute law of life; let it also be granted for argument's sake, though it is not, that we can see, a necessary corollary of this law, that the ultimate balance is always in favour of decay, destruction, disintegration; in other words, that the inevitable end of individual life is individual death. What does the proposition amount to? That there is an absolute limit not only to the individual life of each cell, but to the assimilative power which it transmits to the cells which, one after another, take its place and discharge its functions in the organism. The whole range of organic nature seems to show that in the same individual there is at first an excess of the formative over the disintegrative tendency, resulting in growth; that then there comes a period when they counterbalance each other, which again is succeeded by a third period, when formation no longer keeps place with disintegration. How far it is possible, or whether it is at all possible, for man to prolong these periods, is an unsolved problem. But on Dr. Salzer's own assumption as to the ultimate result, surely it is both erroneous and mischievous to confound with disease this natural limitation of formative force; while so far from disease being synonymous with decay, decay is, we have seen, essential to life, and abnormal developments of formative power are often as potent causes of disease and death as abnormal acceleration of decay.

Is it not more accurate and more practical to regard the ultimate tendency to such a diminution of formative power, that decay gets the upper hand, as a natural property of cell life, rather than as disease; as something to which the true principle of cure, whatever it may be, cannot be applied? But in any case the fact that a principle of cure, no matter how absolute, fails when sought to be applied to the arrest of this tendency, does not necessarily prove the incorrectness of the principle, for we may seek to apply a principle to what we cannot reach. Supposing the principle in question be that of *contraria contrariis curantur*, may not the failure merely show that the true opposite to this tendency has not been applied?

So, again, with regard to diseases that are curable; though it is an undoubted fact that they may sometimes be cured on homœopathic and sometimes on hydropathic principles, and that nine times out of ten they are not cured on demonstrably allopathic principles, yet this in no way necessarily militates against the truth of the allopathic principle, for the failure may result from an erroneous method of application.

There is probably no disease, except those produced by some poisons, with the entire course of which we are thoroughly acquainted, and in the case of many diseases we are absolutely ignorant of the true nature of some of the stages. In most diseases there is some particular stage which attracts attention. The physician may mount beyond this, and proceed from these obvious symptoms to some more remote cause, which, even then, may itself again be a symptom of other hidden and unsuspected mischief. Now, so long as this is the case, it is absurd to expect that the *contraria contrariis*, or any other principle, will always succeed. Indeed, it is quite possible that a treatment which is allopathic to some known stage (we speak of stages of causation rather than of time) may be homœopathic to the primary cause of the disease, and *vice versâ*. Fully and accurately applied to such primary causes, we cannot but believe that the principle *contraria contrariis curantur* would be vindicated by the result. But we are far from saying that, while we are ignorant of such causes, it is a "rational" principle to act upon. Quinine is an empirical remedy, as far as our knowledge is concerned; but if we knew the whole history of marsh fever, we should doubtless discover it to be in the truest sense of allopathic, notwithstanding that it is homœopathic to some of the symptoms of that disease with which we are acquainted.

* The Rational Practice of Medicine. Lecture delivered at the School of Arts, Gwynne. By U. Salzer, M.D. Calcutta: Timaker, Spink and Co.

THE EYE WORM DISEASE IN HORSES.

In the last number of the *Indian Medical Gazette* there appears an interesting article on that rather mysterious disease "worm in the eye" of the horse. The author describes a case that came under his observation, and gives it as his opinion that the worm finds its way into the anterior chamber of the eye from without, and in the case he quotes gives as a proof the fact of the horse being in perfect health up to a certain date, when a small wound was observed in the cornea. Three days afterwards the inflammation having subsided a lively "filaria" was observed swimming about in the anterior chamber. A curious feature in the case was the total disappearance of the worm for nearly a month bidden, so the author thinks, behind the iris. The editor of the *Indian Medical Gazette* appends an editorial remark disagreeing materially as to its mode of entrance into the eye, stating that according Professor Gamgee the worm lies kid between two layers of the cornea, which splits up after the deposit of the ovum. This theory, he says, is borne out by the article in question, but if it is, the worm must have become fully developed from a microscopic ovum of some 1/500th of an inch into a full-grown parasite of 1½ inches long in three days! The guinea-worm takes twelve months to develope into a perfect worm. The author of the paper and others interested have a good field for investigation on this interesting subject.—*Pioneer.*

CENTRAL PROVINCES BUDGET—THE PANDHRI TAX.

The principal feature of the Central Provinces revenue is the Pandhri tax, and it is therefore the principal feature of the Central Provinces Budget now before us. But the character of the tax has altogether changed. Hitherto it has been a most oppressive and unpopular impost. But the Chief Commissioner has now obtained the sanction of the Government of India to the entire exemption of incomes of less than Rs. 100 per annum, and in future only non-agricultural persons whose incomes exceed that sum will be liable to direct taxation. The relief afforded by this one Act is immense, as the tax-gatherer has by it been called away from the doors of 150,000 of the poor. But it is not only in its incidence, but also in its disposal, that the Pandhri tax has undergone a charge, and here congratulation must be qualified. Hitherto it has been devoted partly to education, the medical service, and public works of the provinces at large, and partly in aid of local or municipal objects and institutions; but for the future—at any rate in the present Budget—the whole of the receipts from this source is to be appropriated to supplement the general provincial expenditure. The local funds will therefore have to bear alone the expenses of local objects. The hardship to the municipalities in this arrangement is however, we are inclined to think, more apparent than real. Most towns have now their local institutions well in hand—either completed and self-supporting, or requiring only occasional help. Again the late sanction to an octroi must help to fill the gap; and finally, the general grants from provincial revenue have been so framed as to supplement, in great part, the aid which the municipalities used to receive from the Pandhri. The derangement of revenue is of course due to that deficit-dealing resolution of December last which gave to the Central Provinces a deficit of nearly two lakhs to make good. And inasmuch as the gap has been stopped without any increase—indeed, in spite of a *decrease*—of local taxation, the Chief Commissioner has cause to congratulate himself and the provinces on their *debut* on the platform of self-government.—*Pioneer.*

GOVERNMENT POLICY IN ROHILCUND.

(*Pioneer.*)

It may be said in a certain sense that the late deplorable disturbances were the consequence of British policy. They no doubt were so in the sense that they were the result of British equalhandedness and hatred of oppression. Before our rule a conflict of Mahomedan and Hindoo processions during the Mohurrum would have been impossible in Rohilcund, inasmuch as the attempt on the part of the Hindoos to celebrate their Ramnowmee festival during the first ten days of the Mohurrum would have been the signal for their massacre. The Musulmans were undisputedly supreme, and the Hindoos prostrate before them. There could be no rivalry, and therefore was no collision. British supremacy brought necessarily with it the principle that all religions and sects were equally entitled to the free, unmolested exercise of such ceremonies imposed by their tenets as did not trench upon the freedom, or insult the reasonable susceptibility, of members of other creeds. Since our Government announced this liberty as the right of all, all had of course the right to be protected in it. It become thus the duty of Government to provide measures for ensuring the weaker religion against attacks by the stronger. This might be done, as was done at Bareilly in 1837 (when the Ramnowmee fell within the first ten days of the Mohurrum), by protecting the route of the Hindoo procession by an irresistible force of British troops. On that occasion almost the whole Mahomedan population abandoned the city for the day rather than witness the triumph of their hated rivals. But this plan had the defect of making Government assume too much the aspect of an ally and patron of the Hindoos, instead of being merely the vindicators of liberty, law, and order. It seemed a higher policy to aim at dissuading from a breach of the peace by procuring a compromise and compact between the two parties, rather than by the ostentatious display of a force prepared to repress and punish disorder. Nevertheless it would be kind of treachery to encourage the Hindoo community of Rohilcund to claim rights in which we were not prepared effectively to protect them. It might be unadvisable to parade the presence of a military force, but it was imperative in honour to hold such a force in such vicinity as would suffice, not merely for the subsequent punishment of the assailants in case of an affray, but for the instant protection of the assailed. It may well have commended itself as wise to withdraw the ultimate argument of horse, foot and guns a little out of sight, and to seem to assume that there would of course be no call for their employment: but it was a pre-eminent duty that that last argument should be, and should have been known to be, immediately available. Where the elements of disturbance so manifestly abound Government would be inexcusable for offering the temptation of impunity. This composite policy, made up of precaution and a certain delicacy so as to dissemble it, appears to have generally regulated the conduct of the Commissioners and district officers of Rohilcund in dealing with the danger of religious disturbances. Foreign writers have not failed to do justice to the elevated disinterestedness of this policy. Our position in this country—numerically a mere handful, ruling an immense and not unintelligent or unwarlike population—made it a daring sacrifice to forego the advantage derivable from the circumstance that that population is divided into two irreconcilable creeds of, on the whole, about equal effective strength. There was such a tempting opportunity for the practice of that favourite expedient of vulgar state-craft, the *devide et impera*. We might so easily play off

substantive advantage, owing to the breakdown of the system before it came to their turn to be promoted, but those who when paying for their promotion obtained it, have been deemed to have no claim, because the promotion they purchased produced its own return for the outlay. It is needless to remark that under such reasoning scarcely a single officer in the British army would be entitled to recover anything, because in that army it is only he who gets the immediate promotion, who make the payment, and in a few years he recovers the amount in extra pay. Further, those who got steps without purchase would be held to be quite out of court.

But the decision of Parliament having been what it is, it becomes perfectly impossible that the whole matter of Indian compensation should not be re-opened, and the sooner the matter is clearly faced by the Government and taken up in a comprehensive way, the better it will be for all parties. We would therefore strongly urge, in the interest of both sides, that at any rate the plan should not be tried of simply waiting with folded hands to see what will happen. There would be no real policy in such a course, for it may be regarded as certain that the parties having claims will not, under the new aspect of the case, be content until the matter of this compensation be re-opened; while it is equally certain that Parliament, so soon as it can be brought to understand the nature of the claim, will decide it upon the same principle as that now laid down for the British army. The practical question at issue is, whether the Government will have the foresight to recognize the mistake that has been made, and to set about correcting it without waiting to be pressed, or whether it will put off doing so until (after further petitioning and inquiries and committees and commissions) the measure is rendered obligatory on them, when a spirit of controversy and dissatisfaction has been evoked, and when the difficulty of settlement has become indefinitely increased by lapse of time. There can be but one opinion on this point, although it must be confessed that to re-enter voluntarily on this perplexing business is enough to appal all but a strong mind. But the very difficulty of the case indicates that the higher kind of statesmanship will lie in boldly grappling with it, and not merely postponing the settlement of the account.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ON THE PURCHAS JUDGMENT.

(Daily News, April 13.)

The Primate of all England peeling the orange and citron groves of the Var to devise a way of suppressing mutiny at home, with Frenchmen fighting one another in the background, might furnish a not inappropriate subject for an ecclesiastical cartoon. For a mutiny it really is which the Archbishop denounces, clearly and kindly, in his letter from Cannes, which we published yesterday. He himself says of the "solemn remonstrance," to which Dr. Pusey and 5,403 other English clergymen have attached their names, that the consequences involved in its publication are most grave; although he is good enough to suggest that possibly those who signed the memorial did not really know the significance of what they were doing. With a delicate touch of humour, which we hope augurs well for the state of his health, the Archbishop hints that the ambiguity of the Remonstrance was not wholly accidental, and was adopted for the purpose of attracting the largest number of signatures of "earnest-minded men" of various opinions. There must, however, be no mistake as to the duty of the clergy in reference to the decisions of the Courts of Law; and the Archbishop finds this circulation of a remonstrance against the decision of our highest Court of Appeal, both "unusual and inconvenient." "Indeed, the present Remonstrance might, at first sight, appear to imply an accusation against Lord Chancellor Hatherley, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, and Lord Chelmsford, of either being ignorant of the law, which they are called upon to interpret, or of having perverted its interpretation for an unrighteous party purpose;" although, of course, the Archbishop acquits its authors of any intention to bring such an accusation.

We look, however, into the Archbishop's letter for something more than a lesson on clerical decorum, and inquire what position he assumes with reference to the "Hibbert v. Purchas" judgment, and how far, in his opinion, the decision affects the duties of the Bishops and clergy. The Remonstrance which has called forth his letter was addressed to the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England, and was an appeal to them "to abstain from acting upon this (the Judicial Committee's) decision." Now, there are three ways, at least, in which this request might be complied with. The few Bishops who have been accustome to consecrate the eucharistic bread and wine, standing with their backs to the congregation, might continue to do so, and this would please some of the remonstrants. Secondly, a Bishop might decide for himself, as it is announced that the Bishop of Lichfield has done, that while it is his duty to conform his own practice to the decision, it is no part of his duty to busy himself to enforce that decision upon his clergy without occasion. Thirdly, a Bishop might refuse to enforce the law as declared in the recent judgment when legally requested to do so. Now, it is very important that both the laity and the clergy should know what the Archbishop of Canterbury thinks on the question thus raised, because although his direct action may be limited to his own diocese, yet it is not likely that the action of his suffragans, or of the Archbishop and Bishops of the Province of York, will differ widely from his own. In this latest letter from Cannes, as in that published a fortnight ago to-day, the Archbishop lays down as a basis for all his admonitions and advice the supremacy of the law. But this is a very different thing from saying that the law as laid down by its constituted organs is to be taken as the immediate and universal rule of conduct, and it is important to notice the distinction. It would be truly a lame and impotent conclusion if, after all the pains that have been taken to obtain a declaration of the law, it should prove that the recent decision, as has been affirmed, "does but place the Rubrics where it affects on the same level with a hundred others, as to the meaning of which there never has been any doubt, but which never have been, and never ought to be, enforced." The laity, who have most resented the introduction of strange vestments and gestures because, wishing to remain simply Churchmen, they were annoyed to see the ensigns of a narrow ecclesiastical school flaunted in their faces, might have accepted any judgment of the Judicial Committee which authorized the vestments while it deprived them of their narrow sectarian significance. A dress is nothing, and a posture nothing; but peace is above price.

We fear the Archbishop's letter has greatly diminished the chance that any decision of the Judicial Committee will now restore peace. We shall be glad to be informed that we misinterpret his letters; but, as they now stand, he appears to shrink from the consequences of his own principles, and proposes to leave the judgment of the Privy Council to be degraded to a mere party weapon, instead of a rule to which all the clergy, without exception, should be required to conform. We know how earnestly the Archbishop desires peace, and how much he would regret if the consequence we fear should be realised; but we cannot forget the experience of the last ten years. In a passage designed to comfort the remonstrants, he says: "You are anxious lest the late decis on should lead to a rigorous investigation into the exact mode in which the Rubrics which are the subject of that judgment are complied with in every parish in England. You, therefore, fear lest the liberty of the clergy may be unduly interfered with, and you deprecate the evil which might arise from the sudden introduction in many parishes of changes from practices which you believe have given no offence, and which have been adopted under the conscientious conviction that they were not irreconcilable with the law. I will not, therefore, hesitate to remind you that the whole practice of the Episcopate of England in the administration of its duties is averse to anything like tyrannical interference with individual liberty. We have long learned by experience that we can trust our clergy; and, except when complaints are made against their mode of performing divine service, our rule is to leave them to act according to their own consciences, under direction of the Rubrics." Anything more cheerless than the prospect which this passage unfolds we have not seen for a long time. If the Church exists for the clergy, of course the Primate is right in regarding their individual liberty as an interest to which the law and all other interests should give way. We do not deny that the Archbishop truly enough represents the policy by which the action of most of the prelates has been guided, but is it not notorious that to this policy is in a great measure due the present anarchical condition of the Church of England? A resolute section of the clergy have until lately set the Bishops at defiance, declaring that they have law on their side, and the Bishops have excused themselves by saying that there were some grounds for alleging that the law was uncertain. Now that the law is declared, the Primate declines to enjoin universal obedience to it, but says, "We can trust our clergy." It results from the passage we have quoted from the Archbishop's letter, that the judgment in Hibbert v Purchas will not be enforced by Episcopal authority in the diocese of Canterbury, except when complaints are made against the clergy for infractions of the Rubric. This interpretation is confirmed by what follows. "The Rubrics, interpreted by the Supreme Court, form the lawful rule of divine service, to which the clergy are bound to yield a loyal obedience, and of which they are bound to observe every particular when required by authority." But then it is added, "not all the clergy are expected by their parishioners, or required by their Bishops, rigidly to observe every point in the Rubrics at all times and under all circumstances." It is easy to foresee the consequences which must follow this abdication of authority on the part of the Bishops. The authority of the law—to which the Low Church clergy were ready to bow by assuming the surplice for preaching, and where lawful, the cope—being thus weakened, the question which the Hibbert-Purchas judgment has formally decided will become a matter for parochial and congregational strife. Complaints against existing usages will of course be made, and will be followed by counter declarations of satisfaction. The Bishops will interpose with the old melancholy result. Nor will this be all. Even when the Bishop has condoned the continuance of illegal practices, any person may at any moment follow the example of Mr Hibbert, and carry into the Ecclesiastical Courts for certain condemnation, with costs, a clergyman who has acted under the sanction of the Bishop. There is only one national institution in the world in which such an abnegation of all law and order is possible, and we may commend to the consideration of the Primate, as the most earnest defender of Church Establishments in the United Kingdom, the question, how long the maintenance of the National Church will be possible upon the terms his letter indicates?

THE ROUMANIAN DIFFICULTY.

(Standard, Apr. 12)

After apologising through his Ministers for the threat that he would leave the Roumanians to get on as they could without him, Prince Charles has again declared that if the Roumanians will not mend their ways he will abandon them to their own devices. We do not doubt that the Prince now thoroughly means what he says. If he does not get in the new elections a Chamber to his mind he will leave the people to whose interests he devoted himself five years ago, and for whose sake, as he explained in a very remarkable address, he married, as quietly and uncere"moniously as he arrived amongst them. There is, indeed, a third course possible, but it will not be one of the Prince's own choosing. It is conceivable, although, we venture to hope, not very probable, that he will neither be able to assert the authority which he thinks necessary to secure the prosperity of the people he loves or be allowed to turn his back upon them in his own way. He may leave Bucharest as his predecessor Couza did—that is to say, he may be kicked, first, out of the capital, and then out of the country. The position is certainly a very embarrassing one for the Prince, and what is much more important, it is a grave one for Europe.

Prince Charles naturally enough does not choose to acknowledge that when the Roumanians elected him they had entirely in view—apart from those pecuniary considerations which are alleged to have had much influence with certain leaders of the dominant party, and which are also alleged to have been addressed to them by the Prince's father and the Prussian Government—the attainment of their long-cherished end, the establishment definitively of the union of the two provinces under one rule, and to admit that having served their purpose they find him now not only superfluous, but very much in their way. The Prince has, we believe, an earnest desire to keep his throne and make something of the country. He wants, therefore, a Legislature which shall be honest, and shall consider the wants and the interests of the country the chief object of its attention. Instead of such a Legislature he meets a Chamber the members of which are always elected under circumstances which in any country enjoying real parliamentary government would render their return void, and who are divided into some half dozen factions each of which has its leaders, who are candidates for office, and hold it their first business to embarrass and oppose any Government. For a time it went pretty well with the Prince, for his Ministry was an instrument, whose services, of course, were remunerated, in the hands of the Cabinet of Berlin. But since the Ministerial change of November, 1868, from which Count Bismarck dated, in a well-known speech, the cessation of a danger of war, which he described as having been suspended for some time over Europe, the Prince has found his crown one of thorns. The late war has added greatly to his annoyances. Such public opinion as there is in the Principalities, or, rather let us say, in the few towns, is decidedly French. The civilisation of Wallachia and Moldavia, so far as the two provinces can be said to be civilized, is French. By every means in their power, and the more offensive the means promised to be to the Prince, the more agreeable they were to the demonstrators, the agitators of Bucharest have manifested their sympathy with France and their hatred of the Germans, against whom, now that the Principalities have borrowed German money or been enriched by the investment of German capital, the public animosity has grown exceedingly. It was a demonstration of this hatred on the part of the populace of Bucharest, winked at if not encouraged by the Government, which led to the present crisis. The Prussians celebrated, as we believe has been their custom, the birthday of their Sovereign this year, the German Emperor, on the 22nd March. It was purposely made a very quiet affair, and care was taken not to offer any occasion for an exhibition of the hostility of the mob by an ostentatious announcement. The Prime Minister of the Principalities, if we may use the word, assured the Prussian Consul General that the meeting might safely be held. The dinner party was, however, disturbed by a shower of stones, and kept for some hours under a pitiless fire of such missiles. The authorities could or would do nothing for a long time, but at last the Germans were rescued, and Prince Charles the same night, upon the demand of the Prussian Consul General, dismissed his Minister, and sent for two of the three men who assumed the Provisional Government of the Principalities, after the "abdication" of Couza, to declare that he too would abdicate unless he could find a Ministry and a Chamber which would support him. A Ministry was soon found. Catargiu, one of the provisional governors of 1866, undertook to form one, but it was met by the Chamber of Deputies with a vote practically equivalent to one of no confidence. The Chamber has been dissolved, Bucharest is in a very disturbed condition, and, although the new Minister of War, Fioresco, is described as a very determined man, and has taken very decisive measures to secure order, it still appears possible, considering the excitement which prevails, and the fact that the army has not received its pay for some months, that any day an *emeute* may break out which will put an ignominious end, for the time at least, to the reign of Charles the First.

If Roumania were situate in some remote peninsula of Europe, the issue of this conflict between the Prince and a part of his people would be a matter of small importance. The politicians of whom he complains are the very men who put him upon the throne. They are now what they always have been. But, unhappily, this question of the political condition of the Principalities is a European one. Three of the Great Powers have the nearest and most important interests involved in any serious alteration of the present condition of the country. Russia has not abandoned her long-conceived purpose to make those fruitful lands her own. Turkey looks with regret to the modification of the Treaty of 1856, by which their connection with and dependence upon her has been reduced to almost a form. The Austro-Hungarian empire has the utmost interest that peace and order should be maintained in the Principalities, on account of the influence which they exert upon its own subjects of the Rouman race. Now, if Prince Charles should abdicate, or should be expelled, this whole question of the condition of the Principalities will be raised and in a very awkward manner. The Porte will be eager to assert the old rights which it has waived in favour of Prince Charles, and Russia, emboldened by the success of her efforts to throw off the neutralisation of the Black Sea, will be encouraged to attempt to recover that exclusive protectorate which she renounced in 1856. Fortunately the Treaty of 1856 prohibits—and the prohibition may be regarded as effectual—any intervention of the Suzerain except with the assent of all the Powers parties to the treaties. But the situation, in the event of the abdication or expulsion of Prince Charles, will be a very serious one nevertheless. It will necessitate another Conference, and every Conference since 1856 has been another nail in the coffin of the sick man. It may have for its consequence an outbreak of civil war which will cost much to suppress, and, at any rate, it will establish a new large source of danger for the peace of the East of Europe. Such is the present situation. How far it is the necessary consequence of the policy or want of policy of the great Powers since 1856 is too large a question to consider to day with the fullness which it deserves.

AN AUCTION "KNOCK-OUT."

[BY ONE WHO WAS THERE.]

(Daily Telegraph, April 8.)

In the placard that announced the coming sale, "twelve or one o'clock" was the time mentioned for the auctioneer to mount his rostrum; and as early as half-past eleven, the bar of the public-house nearest to the unfortunate dwelling doomed to be sacked was crowded with a choice company of that peculiar class of persons who make a living—and not at all a bad one by "attending at sales." So they themselves modestly describe their avocation, should a stranger venture to make inquiry; but amongst themselves they are "skinners," "knock-outs," and "odd-trick men," and they work together in what the elegant language of the profession calls a "swim." As a glance, however, it was evident that the element in which the knock-outs commonly "swam" was not water. Men, as well as women, looked as though they had recently taken a dry bath in the dust of old carpets, and given themselves a polish with an unclean duster. An unsavoury, shabby lot, attired for the most part in suits which an old-clothesman would not have purchased at the rate of half-a-crown a suit, and wearing hats so battered and greasy that the same enterprising individual would not have picked them off a dunghill; yet there they were, having half an hour to spare and a little preliminary business to arrange, indulging in six-pen'orths of hot brandy and water and in glasses of the best ale, with an ease and prodigality that bespoke the prosperity of the business in which they were engaged.

Evidently, however, it was not a business the nature of which might be openly discussed. There was one gentleman with a nose of the vulture pattern, and who was chiefly remarkable for the dirtiness of the enormous ears that stood out from his head, so that they looked more like ugly rosettes to the brim of his greasy old hat than natural appendages; this was the Captain. There was nothing in his appearance to mark him as a man of wealth, but the respectful demeanour of those about him proclaimed him unmistakably their chief. Every member of the unclean "swim" held in his hand a catalogue of the "furniture and general household effects" that were presently to be brought under the hammer, and every man and woman there licked the tip of his or her blackleaf pencil as they all listened to the whispered instructions of the gentleman with the enormous ears, in order to make an unmistakable note against the printed item under discussion. The males of the swim addressed this important personage as Ben; but the women, with an eye to ulterior business, did violence to the natural expression of their faces in a desperate effort to appear amiable, and, in accents bold or wheedling, called him "Benny;" while the wofully shabby few who were not of the elect, but humbly "hung on," swigged pots of fourpenny as they kept a respectful distance from the initiated, and looked their admiration and wriggled their bodies devotedly towards him as they politely blew off the froth of the pot replenished, and drank "Your 'ealth, Mister Benjamin!" A weary old swimmer was Benjamin! He had explored the upper chambers of the house doomed to demolition under the hammer of the auctioneer, "in consequence of the death of the late proprietor," he had dived down into the lower regions, and overhauled the cutlery, and the plated goods, and the "small" but choice stock of wine in the cellar; and he had weighed and estimated the exact market value of every item that the dwelling contained, from the warming-pan hanging against the kitchen wall to the elegant, full-compass walnut pianoforte in the drawing-room. I may as well here explain that I was no mere eavesdropper at this select assemblage. With the connivance of a traitor in the knock-out camp, I too was in the swim, and at perfect liberty to make notes on the margin of my catalogue in cypher all the time at I was supposed to be "ticking off" the bed and bedding in the second floor front, and the fender and fire-irons in the parlour. As one o'clock drew near we marched to the house round the corner, where two lengths of shabby stair-carpet were feebly fluttering from the upper windows.

The sale was to take place in the parlour, and the trestles of the ironing-board from below, as well as the kitchen table, had been utilised in making a sort of platform, at one end of which the auctioneer's rostrum was perched. There was a tolerable sprinkling of intending purchasers of respectable appearance already assembled, but the "swim" knew its business too well to feel the least disconcerted at that fact. Mr. Benjamin was a wary General: at one keen glance (after friendly nods of recognition with the auctioneer) he read the exact position of affairs, and proceeded to take measures accordingly. Grouped together were six or eight well-dressed persons, including three ladies, and they were earnestly discussing certain lots that they were bent on securing. "We can do without that there lot," growled Mr. Benjamin in an under tone, as he indicated the "lot" in question wi h a backward jerk of his dirty thumb. The hint was sufficient. Before twenty might be counted, half a dozen fish of the "swim" had worked their way where the respectable group was standing, and quite surrounded it. Simultaneously half a dozen limp and unclean cards were produced from as many waistcoat pockets, and pressed on the acceptance of the respectable folk. "Anythink you wants we'll buy for you, mum. We're the trade—the brokers, don't you know. Five per cent. is our commission." "Thank you, we can buy for ourselves if we feel inclined." "Oh! well, don't you make any mistake. *We* wants everythink here; we're the trade, don't you know, and if you are a lady you won't run your head agin the trade. You'd better tell us what you wants." The respectable "lot" remaining obdurate however, a change of tactics was at once resorted to. Each unshaven shabby blackguard of the gang at once exerted all his coward ly ingenuity towards making himself as disgustingly annoying as possible. Every one knows how powerless decent people are in the hands of an equal number of roughs at close quarters. The accidental brushing off of hats, the elbowing and treading on toes, the sofa pillow that is thrown by Brown over to Jones and falls short and strikes a lady in the face, the stable-yard "chaff," the practical joke, the coarse and brutal conversation shaped and aimed with a purpose. Mr. Benjamin's gang was eminently successful. Before a dozen lots were disposed of the party specially attacked had made its escape; while others of a like class, who had attended the sale prepared to pay for such of the widow's goods the best they would realise, shrank from competing with the blackguardly fellows and remained silent and amazed spectators.

Had I not been previously aware that such scenes are almost invariable at small-house furniture auctions, I should have found it difficult to believe the evidence of my eyes and ears on the present occasion. Literally no one had a chance of bidding for anything but the "skinners" and the "odd-trick men;" and if they did so, they were made to suffer. In the slang of the clique, they were "run up till they were out of breath." The "running up" process is charmingly simple and peculiarly effective. An innocent individual having a fancy for an article—a picture, say—bids for it, and has previously fixed the sum he will give at a couple of guineas, which is the picture's full value. The clique want the picture, and bid in the most spirited manner against him, capping his extreme bid with a further one to the extent of half-a-crown, and so raising the mettle of the innocent bidder, that, not to be outdone, and to settle the matter at once, he calls, "Two seven and six." "Two ten," exclaims one of Mr Benjamin's men. And a very good thing, too, the reader may say. If people will be obstinate and wrong-headed they should pay for it; and since the widow in whose behalf the goods are sold gets the benefit, there is no harm done. But the reader has not yet heard the finish of that spirited bidding for the picture. "Two ten!" cries a knock-out. "Two twelve six," exclaims the weak-minded, though rash Briton. "Three pound!" and an audible giggle amongst the skinners and odd-trick men. "Going for three pounds!" and down falls the hammer. "For you, Mr. Davis," says the auctioneer. "*Me!* Lor' bless yer, me bid, three pounds for a daub like that! Ho! ho! that's good;" and he appeals to his confederate skinners; while they as one man swear that Mr. Davis has not once opened his mouth. "It was that ginelman over there" (the Innocent) who bid three pounds, they positively assert, and recommend the auctioneer to insist on his taking it at that price. But by this time Mr. Innocent smells the trick; so, thanking his lucky stars that he was not bit, he backs out of the transaction, and, according to the auction rules, the lot is put up again and re-sold. No one ventures now to touch the picture but Mr. Benjamin's men, and without further fuss it is knocked down to that enterprising firm for seventeen shillings.

The leading principles of the conspirators are intimidation, bullying, and barefaced, baseless insinuations against the goods under sale. As I have mentioned, the melancholy reason why the auction was held was, that the head of the house had been cut off by death. Indeed, the poor gentleman had died of consumption, but only his immediate neighbours knew the fact. Small-pox was prevalent, and that was the dastardly weapon of which the shabby crew availed themselves to get the widow's beds and bedding at about a sixth of their fair value. On the appearance of the first feather bed, Mr Benjamin, with great solemnity, wished to be informed had it been thoroughly disinfected. "Disinfected of what?" the auctioneer asked in surprise. "Oh! there's no occasion to mention it; it ain't a werry pleasant subject," grinned Mr. Benjamin. "I don't care, I've been waxinated myself." Mr. Auctioneer vehemently protested against the insinuation, and Benjamin and his men roared with laughter, and said it was only a little joke. It was effective, however. Beds, bedding, bedsteads, everything that pertained to the sleeping chambers, became the property of the conspirators without a shadow of opposition. Altogether a very fair haul was made, and when it was all over, a merry band of "knock-outs," we adjourned to the public-house at the bar of which morning refreshment had been taken, and there, in a private room and with the door locked, we proceeded to divide the spoil.

Mr. Benjamin, as master of the ceremonies, took the chair at the head of the table, having first procured, from the landlord downstairs, change for a ten-pound note in silver, which he piled in a heap before him. Every knock-out had his catalogue and pencil in his hands. "Lot the first is the parlour chimney glass. Thirty-five shillings it fetched; I'll give two pun' ten. Anybody give more?" No one seemed inclined to give more, and Mr. Benjamin, taking fifteen shillings from his heap, laid them apart. "The drawing room suite," continued the man with the large ears, consulting the catalogue, "it was agreed that Mrs. Simmons should have for seven pun' ten. Six pound it fetched, and so we'll trouble you for thirty bob, Mrs. S." With cheerful alacrity Mrs. S. responded, and the pile of fifteen shillings on the table was increased to two pounds five. It will be needless to enumerate the various articles that were so disposed of; the examples given will sufficiently explain the knock-out principle, the simple fact being, that when—and not till then—the knock-out gentry, by hook and by crook, have scrambled into their clutches all they want, the goods which have figured in the farce of sale by auction are submitted to fair competition, and realise something like their value. For instance, the bedding already mentioned, on being "lumped," was found to have cost thirteen pounds. "I'll give twenty," said Mr. Benjamin. "Twenty-one," cried Mr. Davis. "Twenty-two and brandy-and-water round"—and Mr. Benjamin was again the purchaser at a cost of placing nine pounds on the table for the "good of the company." Occasionally, however, the increasing heap is called on to pay a "deficiency." The clique is compelled at times to give really more than the value for goods, so as to keep the game in their own hands. "These here vases—they fetched a awful lot more than they ought," said Mr. Benjamin dolefully; "one pun' three! who'll take 'em at a pound—nineteen, eighteen, seventeen, sixteen! Yours, Mr. Abrahams;" and Mr. Benjamin, to whom the vases were "knocked down," took seven shillings from the savings heap and put them in his pocket.

When the spoil was all divided, the money heap on the table had increased to nearly twelve pounds, and there were eight of us to divide it amongst. As I was understood to be "in," I took my share and dutifully returned it per post-office order to the person who certainly had most right to it—the widow, who, by the kind permission of her worthy landlord, was permitted to reside in the kitchen of her late well-furnished house until a more prosperous tenant could be found to take possession of it.

And now comes the question who is to blame for the cruel injustice—robbery it might almost be called—of which the case recounted is an example, and which, it may be fearlessly averred, is of everyday occurrence. It being an undoubted fact, that, in the majority of cases, those unfortunates who are compelled to give over their household goods to be sold by public auction suffer cruelly through the dishonest "dodges" practised among the members of a well-organised band of conspirators, it becomes a question, in what direction shall we turn for a remedy? Is the auctioneer at all responsible for the malpractices of these ruthless devourers of the widows' goods and chattels? He is not altogether guiltless. A short time since, being present at a private-house sale, I was witness to a dispute between the auctioneer and one of the harpies in question. It was concerning some article which the clique had been manœuvring to obtain at about a tenth of the true value, but which somehow slipped out of its clutches. "Look 'ye here!" exclaimed the exasperated knocker-out, the captain of the gang, "I think he was—adressing the auctioneer, with his dirty face distorted with fury, "I've followed you these six 'ears; I've b'lieved in you, and I've stuck to you all through. But never no more! I wouldn't give you another bid—no, not if it was to save yer!" And, growling in approving chorus, the whole gang at once left the room.

Now, herein lies the key to the mystery. There is scarcely an auctioneer of third rate practice in London who has not his "followers." He is not intimate with them, but they are on terms of easy nodding acquaintance, and he knows every man's name and address—in fact, keeps a register of the same—and can form a tolerably shrewd guess at each one's means, and the sort of goods in which it suits him to deal. As soon as a batch of new catalogues arrives from the printer's, the auctioneer's first care is to see that each one of his professed followers has one duly delivered to him by post, with perhaps a line—if he be a follower constant and faithful—as to the probability of this or that lot's going "easy." At the same time, I should wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not accuse the auctioneer who so acts with being in dishonest league with the clique; nay, from his professional point of view, his conduct may be justifiable. His reputation and his success depend in a great measure on the auctioneer's being able to command a good "attendance;" and there can be no doubt that, if free and uninterrupted competition prevailed, better prices may be obtained from the larger number than the few. In all probability auctioneers would tell you that it would be impossible to conduct their business with satisfaction to their clients unless they took this precaution, and thereby ensured the attendance of the "trade." By so doing they provide against the possibility of an auction with no buyers, or, in the case of an "unreserved" sale, of what may be yet worse—the chance that ten or a dozen private people may happen to drop in and might sweep off the whole property at whatever price they chose to give for it. The attendance of the "trade" ensures bustle and attractive excitement. It comes with its carts and its vans, and it comes with its bangers-on—the poor shabby pack who humbly wait on the well-to-do dogs of the chase, and who will in their small way hook their interest, and, if need be, swear that black is white, on the chance of securing a mouthful of bread and cheese and a pot of beer when the time comes for dividing the spoil. They come, with their baize aprons and their brazen impudence, to lounge in knots at the gate and at the street-door, and in a measure they serve as does the banger of the gong at the door of the caravan, in which the dwarf and the fat giantess are on view. They call the attention of the public to what is going forward, and promote the gathering of a crowd out of which may come bidders and buyers. So far the auctioneer's "followers" do no harm; but there will creep in the suspicion of harm beyond all this. The "follower" has his choice of leaders and he very naturally attaches himself to that one who gives him the greatest amount of satisfaction; which simply means the one who is most obligingly disposed to put "good things" in his way, and to keep a sharp look-out for those small but significant gestures, those nods and winks in which he, the "follower," finds it so much more convenient to indulge during the sale than in outspoken bidding. In short, the auctioneer who is most in favour with followers is he who puts most money in their pockets.

HER LORD AND MASTER.*

(Spectator, April 8.)

When will a certain class of novelists learn that it is better to write one good novel than three bad ones? We say a certain class, because the number of people who can write a good novel under any circumstances is so very small, that it is only to a limited class that our expression of regret can apply. Mrs. Ross-Church, however, belongs to it, and we are sorry to find in her a conspicuous example of the evils of yielding to the fatal temptations to which authors with "names" and a facility for rapid penmanship are exposed. "It is the pace that kills" is an adage that no one ought to bear in mind more constantly than novelists. And yet there are few novelists of the day who are not suffering more or less from neglect of it. It may pay in one sense, but that only for a very short time, to scribble three-volume novels at the rate of two or three in the twelve months; but it has to be done at the cost of all hope of a permanent literary reputation, and at the risk of for ever forfeiting the estimation formerly acquired by genuine labour and care. Only the other day we had Mr. Edmund Yates writing a stupid novel, and now we have Mrs. Ross-Church writing a silly one—somebody has said that the feminine of "stupid" is "silly," and the feeble story before us is fairly entitled to the distinction of gender. It is more in sorrow than in anger, but still not entirely without the latter feeling, that we apply an epithet so harsh to the work of an authoress who has shown in former days such genuine and remarkable literary power. Making every possible allowance for the glittering temptations which beset a writer with a name well known at Mudie's, and the advisability, up to a certain extent, of making hay while the sun shines, we cannot help seriously blaming Mrs. Ross-Church for thus trifling with the public, as well as regretting the damage that must ensue to her literary reputation. And the worst of it is that it must have been done consciously. It is simply impossible that the authoress of stories like *Love's Conflict* or *For Ever and for Ever* should not have known that in giving to the public *Her Lord and Master* she was merely trading upon the reputation which they had gained, and deservedly gained for her. Some people write stupid and wearisome stories because "it is their nature to," but no such excuse can be found for Mrs. Ross-Church. This is, we believe, the second novel she has published within little more than six months, and that after a long series written at what may not inaptly be termed racing-pace. The result is exactly what might have been predicted. *Her Lord and Master* is a novel without any conceivable *raison d'être* whatever, destitute alike of plot, purpose, and interest, while almost every page bears traces of haste and carelessness which can only be termed discreditable. There is no redeeming feature whatever in the shape of dialogue, wit, or description, and the story itself would scarcely have formed a secondary episode in a novel like *For Ever and for Ever*. With time and trouble it might possibly be condensed into a readable magazine tale of a score pages or so, but that is about the most we can say for it. It lacks vitality from the first, it languishes from insufficient nutrition throughout, one cannot help despairing of its life over and over again, and it seems only by a miracle that it does not perish of absolute atrophy before it attains its predestined three-volume span of life. The characters are barely above the average standard of a penny serial, and together with the events only suggest a very much faded daguerreotype of somebody or something one has met with before in earlier and better novels from the same hand. Nowhere throughout three dreary volumes do we find one single trace of that free, fresh, and exuberant literary power that ran through every page of Mrs. Ross-Church's first two or three stories, and so thorough and complete is the change brought about by her over-writing herself, that for the first time we fail to recognize that singular resemblance of style to that of her father that marks all her previous novels. Mrs. Ross-Church, however, has written as many novels in less than ten years as Captain Marryat did in a life-time, and it is no wonder that style as well as imagination should, at that rate, lose all individuality. There is a limit in everything, and Mrs. Ross-Church has certainly reached it as to novel-producing.

The story of *Her Lord and Master* is scarcely worth analysis. Lady Ethel Carr, a young lady of intense "aristocratic" pride and contempt for "low-born" people, is loved by one of the latter, who, though a colonel of artillery and very popular in the service, is the son of a retired and wealthy Birmingham manufacturer, whom Mrs. Ross-Church persists, oddly enough, in calling a "tradesman." Her father, the Earl, on his death-bed, wishes her to marry him; but she, with a *London Journal* outburst, and much rhetorical reference to herself as "Lady Ethel Carr," scorns the idea. Colonel Bainbridge, though sneered at as a "artilleryman" and the son of a "tradesman," is described as "not carrying any mark about him by which it might be recognized that he was not of aristocratic birth; on the contrary, he was a far finer-looking man than many of the sprigs of nobility by whom he was surrounded." But the attractions of a French marquis, a wishy-washy *roué*, with "black, almond-shaped eyes, which could be as soft as velvet or as hard as steel, as fickle nature dictated to him," &c., have prevailed over Lady Ethel, in spite of the grand physique of the "plebeian," "in whose appearance the healthy, uncontaminated blood which he had derived from a race to which luxury was unknown betrayed itself in his marvellous limbs, thick hair and beard, and fine white teeth;" and whose "eyes, not large, but searching, were of a dark-brown," while "his nose was prominent" But the almond eyed Frenchman, not caring very much for anybody in particular, prefers an intrigue with Lady Ethel's widowed stepmother—"Gertrude, Countess of Cleveden," as she is pompously introduced, with a description in the style of those we have quoted. In disgust at the unwarrantable conduct of the man with the almond eyes, and to show him and her triumphant stepmother that she "doesn't care," she at last marries him of the *alto relievo* nose. We are obliged to distinguish the two by their most remarkable features, in default of any other characteristics in particular. He, being a meek-minded artillery man, is very much surprised at his acceptance; but acquiesces, thereby breaking the heart of his cousin, a little Scotch devotee. Of course, one foresees what is going to happen for a couple of volumes. They are very unhappy, they go to stay with the "tradesman" at his castle in Scotland, where Lady Ethel utterly scandalizes the old man by not coming down to breakfast, and refusing point-blank to say her prayers properly. In the end she insults the old man, tells her husband she "hates" him, and goes back to London, of course to meet the wicked Frenchman at the opera, to faint at the sight, and then to rush into society to meet him again, and observe again that she "doesn't care." At last we find her wilfully barking a telegram calling her husband to his father's death-bed in order to get him to attend a ball. When he learns this, and when she tells him why she married him, he finds it a little too much, and takes himself off, nose and all, to India. Thereupon Lady Ethel discovers that she didn't hate him at all, and becomes miserable, while the forgiving little Scotch devotee comes and acts as what is called "a comfort" to her. Then Lady Ethel finds herself likely to become a mother, and again changes her mind to the effect that she had always loved him, and he comes back to live happily ever after with this prepossessing but volatile young woman, while the poor little cousin disappears, in a burst of effusive devoutness, as a sister of mercy.

Readers of any one of Mrs. Ross-Church's first half-dozen novels will perhaps scarcely credit our characterization of *Her Lord and Master*, and we can conscientiously say that we do not wish to have our judgment vindicated, at the cost of adding to the total of human dullness, by recommending anyone to read it. The sooner it is forgotten the better. It is simply impossible that an author of such exuberant and characteristic power in her earlier days can really have "written herself out," and we are convinced that with a rest of a year or two, and a determination to get out of the old groove a little—there has been too much tendency in all her later works to rely upon nebulous avatars of former characters for *dramatis personæ*—she can ere long resume her former distinguished and well-earned position. We are the more inclined to hope that such will be the case, as we feel sure that Mrs. Ross-Church must in her own mind be as acutely sensible of the falling-off from her old standard, which *Her Lord and Master* displays, as any of her regretful critics, and must also know full well to what to attribute the deterioration.

* *Her Lord and Master*. A Tale. By Florence Marryat (Mrs. Ross-Church). 3 vols. London: Bentley. 1871.

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